

News Analysis

Hua's Rise to Power Shows Nuances in Chinese Politics

By Joseph Lelyveld

WASHINGTON, April 9 (NYT).—The swift rise of Hua Guofeng to a position in the Chinese hierarchy that places him only a notch below Chairman Mao Tse-tung confounds the simplistic division of the Chinese leadership into two irreconcilable factions: the "radicals" and the "moderates."

Such factions have been discernible in Chinese politics since the early phases of the Cultural Revolution a decade ago but there are many figures—of whom Mr. Hua is now the most conspicuous—who cannot easily be typed as members of a faction.

In using the terms "radical" and "moderate," outside analysts have been reflecting partly the conventions of China's ideological polemics, which regularly refer to the "struggle between two lines," the "left" and the "right." Given the intricate and secret leadership struggles in Peking, the convention that there were only two lines helped preserve the appearance of rational interpretation.

In fact, the analysts recognized all along that the terms were of limited value. "Words like 'radical' and 'moderate' really don't work for an awful lot of people," a State Department official commented yesterday, after running down a list of the 26 Politburo members who form the top echelon of the Communist party.

Of the 26, only four are normally typed as "radicals." Their common denominator is that they are—or have been—close to Mr. Mao and that they rallied to his side in the early

phases of the Cultural Revolution.

The four are Chiang Ching-kuo, Mr. Mao's wife; Wang Hung-wen, a comparatively youthful figure who was suddenly named a deputy chairman of the party three years ago but has yet to be given major responsibilities; Yao Wenyuan, a leading polemicist, and Chang Chun-chiao, a seasoned politician who probably has been functioning as the party's secretary-general.

Among analysts, it is an open question whether they still form a tightly knit group or whether they all have easy access to Mr. Mao. Mr. Yao was photographed in Mr. Mao's study only last month but there have been hints that Miss Chiang no longer enjoys her husband's confidence.

Of the 18 remaining members of the Politburo, only two—both alternates—were purged in the Cultural Revolution and subsequently rehabilitated. Five others—two aging generals and three model workers—are presumed to have little or no political weight.

The rest—a full half of the Politburo, including key military and government officials—have backgrounds that are broadly similar to that of Mr. Hua. They sided with Mr. Mao in the Cultural Revolution but distinguished themselves as practical politicians and administrators, not ideologues.

Most of them worked closely with the late Premier Chou En-lai and the Maoist Mr. Chou selected as his successor, Teng Hsiao-ping, but they were prepared this week to scuttie Mr. Teng in order



Associated Press.

Chinese news agency, Hsinhua, released photo Thursday with following caption: The broad masses of workers at Capital Iron and Steel Company in Peking resolutely support Chinese Communist party Central Committee's two resolutions, and denounce crimes of class enemies who created anti-revolutionary incident in Peking.

to prevent worsening factional strife.

Before the violent protests in Tiananmen Square on Monday, this element in the leadership appeared to have resisted the campaign for Mr. Teng's ouster that started in February, a month after Mr. Chou's death. But if the detailed account by the official news agency can be accepted as accurate, that protest overtly called into question the legitimacy of Mr. Mao's leadership.

Using a metaphor that is often seen in Chinese polemics, the news agency asserted that the

protesters had "directed their spearhead at our great leader, Chairman Mao." The account went on to quote them as proclaiming: "The era of Chou Shih Huang is gone."

Every Chinese schoolboy knows that Chou Shih Huang, the founder of the Chou Dynasty in the 3rd century BC, was the first emperor to unify China. But throughout Chinese history, his name has been synonymous with tyranny because he killed scholars and burned Confucian texts.

As a deliberate assault on traditional values, Mr. Mao has en-

couraged the comparison between himself and this ancient predecessor. But the protesters relied on the traditional connotations of Chou Shih Huang's name. Considering the fact that the Chou Dynasty collapsed after the death of its founder, this amounted to an extreme provocation.

Even if the protest occurred as the news agency described it, the fact that it has now been openly published throughout the country is an index of the pressure the top leadership feels to provide a convincing explanation for the removal of Mr. Teng.

South Korean Forces to Get U.S. Anti-Aircraft Missiles

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP).—The United States plans to turn over to the South Korean Army much of the anti-aircraft missile defense system now manned by U.S. soldiers.

Defense officials say that the shift of Nike-Hercules missile batteries to South Korean forces will be made during the next year or so as Korea draws closer to being able to handle its own security against a possible attack by North Korea.

Some of the approximately 1,000 U.S. troops manning the anti-aircraft missile batteries may return home but Pentagon officials indicate that most probably they will be reassigned to other Army units in South Korea.

U.S. officials indicate that a major condition for U.S. withdrawal may be achieved by South Korea in about four years. That is when they expect South Korea's armed forces to pull about even with those of North Korea after a \$5.5-billion modernization effort is completed. That effort, financed mostly by the South Koreans, has been under way since 1971.

However, defense officials are not now committing themselves to a total U.S. military pullout by 1976, even if the South Koreans reach rough parity in military strength with North Korea.

These officials stress that there must be an absence of any threat of war to warrant a U.S. withdrawal.

"It would be no contribution to peace to withdraw when tensions in the area are high," said Morton Abramowitz, the Pentagon's top official for East Asian affairs. "Obviously, it is not possible to predict with any certainty when these satisfactory international conditions will prevail."

The last major U.S. troop reduction in South Korea occurred nearly five years ago when the Army withdrew one of its two divisions. The United States now has about 42,000 men in South Korea.

There has been constant pressure from some members of Congress for a U.S. pullout from Korea, particularly because of what critics regard as a repressive regime in Seoul.

U.S. officials say that the Communist leadership in North Korea is unpredictable and they have expressed concern about concentrations of North Korean tanks, artillery and other forces near the demilitarized buffer zone separating North Korea and South Korea.

Among the major improvements planned for the South Korean Army is the addition of advanced anti-tank weapons to counter a 3-1 North Korean tank advantage.

Also, the South Korean Air Force is due to be strengthened with modern fighters better able to fight North Korea's sizable force of Russian-made MIGs.

5 Students Jailed
SEOUL, April 9 (AP)—Five

Brezhnev Seen As Passing Up Prague Session

PRAGUE, April 9 (AP).—Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev will not attend the 15th Czechoslovak party congress, scheduled to open here Monday, a Czechoslovak party official disclosed today.

Zdenek Horeni, an editor of the party newspaper Rude Pravo, said in answer to a question that Mr. Brezhnev would not be coming here. He said he was told so by a colleague but gave no other details.

Mr. Brezhnev did not attend the Bulgarian party congress last week.

Prague Spring, '76: 'Apathy' And the 15th Party Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

products for which there is no market.

Immediately after World War II, Czechoslovakia enjoyed an advantage over many of its industrial competitors because its factories were scarcely touched by the fighting. Now, however, its industrial plants are aged and not competitive with those in other countries that rebuilt factories after the war.

"They are in a rut," an economics specialist said. "They are afraid to change—they just keep going on producing like they always have been when there is no market."

After prospering in foreign trade for many years, the Czechoslovaks in 1974 and last year showed deficits with both the Communist and capitalist trade partners.

The standard of living, traditionally high compared with Czechoslovakia's Eastern neighbors, has been matched by East Germany and Hungary, which are growing more rapidly.

Czechoslovakia has a severe labor shortage and recently contracted to import Yugoslav and Cypriot workers.

Public Support

Most Western experts feel the Soviet Union has subsidized the Czechoslovak economy in order to help the regime gain public support. In addition, there is evidence that the Czechoslovaks have been major suppliers of arms to revolutionary movements that Moscow cannot or will not supply directly.

The regime also has followed a policy of investing heavily to develop agricultural Slovakia at the expense of the more advanced regions of Bohemia and Moravia, where two-thirds of the country's 15 million citizens live.

Mr. Husak enjoys the firm support of Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev, as many of the political posters in the city proclaim. The connection between Mr.

Husak and the Soviet presence is easy to make.

"Husak will last as long as Brezhnev lasts," a diplomat observed.

Compared with its fellow Communist nations, Czechoslovakia, in the important category of food and drink, remains clearly ahead. There is more food, especially meat, available than in any other European Communist country, and there is plenty of some of the best beer in the world and good local wines.

This seems to be the result of a party policy that does not anticipate that the people will ever grow to like the regime but will remain quiescent if they are reasonably comfortable.

The Czechoslovaks have been granted artificially low prices on food. Families have been able to save handsomely—to buy cars or build weekend cottages, if they want to.

There is a black market for capitalist currency, as in most of Eastern Europe. The government operates stores that sell imported products and high-quality local goods for lower prices in return for Western currencies.

Compared with dull Communist capitals such as East Berlin and Bucharest, Prague has dozens of good restaurants, bars, nightclubs and wine cellars.

In this atmosphere, the party meeting next week is expected to be held without the riots and demonstrations that in 1967 and 1968 ushered in the Dubcek Spring.

The young persons who caused those disturbances are now married and established in the rigid society. Their successors seem more interested in walking hand in hand along the wide, lovely river.

"If an election were held today, Dubcek would win," a diplomat observed. "But Husak would get a lot of votes because he has been accepted as a good old boy."

"Many people are angry with Dubcek—they feel he had a chance when he had power and he blew it."

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U.S. and Soviet Negotiators Agree on Nuclear Test Curbs

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It would become effective on ratification.

The agreement to discuss control of peaceful nuclear explosions was made when Richard Nixon, then the president, and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev signed a threshold test ban pact in Moscow on July 3, 1974.

In Geneva, delegates to the 35-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference cautiously welcomed the Moscow announcement.

They noted that it was the first time that the two superpowers had come to terms on a question that for years has stalled the negotiations in Geneva on a comprehensive nuclear test ban and other disarmament measures.

The acting head of the Swedish delegation said the accord probably would give a new impetus to the Geneva negotiations and facilitate its work. But he said he was withholding further comment pending publication of the details.

Ambassador W.H. Barton of Canada said the accord was expected to "encourage the spirit of cooperation" in Geneva.

"I would like to think it would set a precedent for the Geneva negotiations," he said. "But I am not sure it will. We have to go a lot further if we want to achieve a comprehensive nuclear test ban."

Conditions Eased In Mihajlov Cell

BELGRADE, April 9 (Reuters).—Dissident Yugoslav author Mihajlo Mihajlov now has books, newspapers and a radio in his prison and is "cheerful and in a good mood," sources close to him reported.

The 41-year-old scholar of Russian literature, who ended a month's hunger strike last month, won these concessions from the authorities, informed sources said.

Mr. Mihajlov, serving a seven-year sentence for spreading anti-state propaganda, was also allowed to receive books in Russian, and to have more heating in his cell, the sources said. But his demands for special rights for political prisoners were refused.

Dentists March in Paris
PARIS, April 9 (Reuters).—More than 1,000 French dentists demonstrated outside the Health Ministry here today to demand more pay from the state health service.

Basques, Communists Critical

Foes of Spanish Regime Join In Denouncing ETA Slaying

MADRID, April 9 (Reuters).—Widespread indignation over the killing of a kidnapped Basque industrialist strengthened the government's hand today in dealing with guerrilla violence.

Even the Basque Nationalist party, long sympathetic to the Basque guerrilla organization, the ETA, condemned the killing of Angel Barzadai, 56, who was found shot yesterday, three weeks after he was kidnapped by the ETA.

Bitter opponents of the government, such as the outlawed Communist party, joined in condemning the killing.

Political observers said the government could seize the opportunity to crush the ETA, which assassinated Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in 1973 and wants to set up an independent Socialist republic in Spain's northern Basque provinces.

Franco Regime

In a statement, the Basque Nationalist party said it had never before condemned violence by Basque militants because it believed they had been provoked by the authoritarian regime of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

But the party said every war had its ethics and the killing of Mr. Barzadai could not be justified. "It shatters the historic line of action of the ETA and represents an enormous setback in the struggle of the Basque people for freedom," the party added.

"The Communist party" said the killing "can only serve those who seek to unleash violence, to make peaceful and democratic change difficult in our country."

The Cabinet met today to consider among other matters how to wage a "war" declared by the government yesterday against the ETA.

Before Mr. Barzadai was found dead, Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne had already started an anti-ETA campaign with the arrest of 50 suspected ETA members and sympathizers in the Basque country.

He conferred with French Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski in Paris last week to secure his help against Basque guerrillas operating out of France.

U.S. Warning On Sea Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

The United States was prepared to move ahead unilaterally on deep seabed mining was particularly forthright in his prepared text. Some conference members said it had the flavor of an ultimatum. The secretary, in outlining the treaty's goals, delivery by roughly a third, deleted some of the tougher wording but U.S. delegation spokesmen said that he stood by the complete version.

In the most version, he emphasized that the United States, although the leader in developing deep-sea mining technology, would prefer an international treaty to govern orderly use of ocean resources before U.S. mining interests moved ahead.

"Our country cannot delay in its efforts to develop an assured supply of critical resources through our deep-seabed mining projects," he said.

"If agreement is not reached this year, it will be increasingly difficult to resist pressure to proceed unilaterally."

The uncut version of his speech also said: "If the deep seabed are not subject to international agreement, the United States can and will proceed to explore and mine on its own."

U.S. mining interests are pushing a proposed bill in Congress that would guarantee the investment of firms that are prepared to begin exploitation of mineral-rich nodules on the ocean floor that contain copper, nickel and other ores.

\$6 Billion in This Decade

Prague to Preserve Its Past in Costly Renovation Project

By Dusko Doder

PRAGUE, April 9 (WP).—Ela-homir Borovicka, the chief architect of Prague, has a job that town planners dream about. He is presiding over an extraordinary project to renovate this dazzling ancient city and remove signs of the urban cancer that has caused the decay of many world capitals.

With more than \$6 billion set aside for Prague during the period 1976-80, Czechoslovakia has mounted perhaps the most extensive effort of its kind. Mr. Borovicka's job is to supervise implementation of a plan aimed at reclaiming Prague's glorious architectural past and adapting it for contemporary use.

An additional \$16 billion is envisaged for the period 1981-90 under the "Plan for Development and Rebuilding of Prague," which was approved by the government recently.

"We cannot afford to lose Prague," Mr. Borovicka, 53, said in an interview. "We have seen many other cities in Europe deteriorate with people streaming out into the suburbs. It is our duty not only to preserve our heritage but also to make the city attractive for habitation."

Prague is one of the few major European capitals to have escaped the mass destruction of

recent wars. And in a purely architectural context, it is Prague's fortune to be in the hands of an authoritarian government with the political will to endorse, and the administrative muscle to implement, a major restoration project.

"It is the only way you can rebuild a city the way it wants to do it," Mr. Borovicka said. "This is possible because everything here is very centralized."

The main problem for supporters of the project was to persuade the Communist party leadership. "It was necessary to show them what Prague needed and why," Mr. Borovicka continued. "They had to decide what the city should look like at the end of the century. And it wasn't easy."

Here, he said, pointing at a freshly printed copy of the Prague development plan, "it had to be redefined eight times. Discussions were long, and initially some leaders were not at all happy about it. But finally it was approved. And that is it."

Supporters of the plan had some powerful arguments going for them, including the sheer beauty and architectural wealth of this city.

The city's New Town was established in 1499 and the original urbanistic layout remains largely intact today. The Old Town and other more ancient parts

Sources said the government was wary of making widespread arrests in the Basque country, as Gen. Franco did last year, because this would leave it open to opposition charges of repression.

The opposition is still angry over the recent arrest of four of its leaders, including Communist labor union chief Marcelino Camacho, on charges of trying to change Spain's form of government.

The liberal weekly news magazine Cambio 16 said today that Spain's rightists and leftists were becoming polarized and that the government of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro was losing control of the situation.

Kissinger Says Agreements With Russia Are Equitable

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger defended his policy of détente yesterday, declaring that each agreement he had reached with the Soviet Union was fair and necessary in the nuclear age.

Speaking to a luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association in New York, Mr. Kissinger drew laughter from his audience when he likened the mounting political attacks on his foreign policies to the current power struggle in China.

"I must say I have some sympathy with what Teng Hsiao-ping has been going through," he said. "I'm in the wall-paper stage myself."

Mr. Teng, former vice-premier who had been widely touted as the successor to the late Premier Chou En-lai, was ousted in a power struggle that included a campaign of denunciations printed on wall posters.

Mr. Kissinger made these and other remarks about his foreign policy after delivering an address on the law of the sea.

Reagan's Charge

Asked to comment on Republican presidential challenger Ronald Reagan's charge that détente was a "one-way street" favoring the Russians, Mr. Kissinger said the policy was twofold—seeking to contain growing Soviet power and to prevent a world "in which great powers settle disputes by endless confrontations."

"I would argue that the agreements that have been made have been equitable and that the strategy we are pursuing is required by the needs of the nuclear age, in which peace must be achieved by something better than posturing," he said.

On another topic, Mr. Kissinger said a widely circulated report that his top aide had urged encouraging a more "organic" relationship between the Soviet

Socialists, Communists Bar Effort to Avert Vote in Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

series of conferences with opposition leaders.

After an apparently tense meeting with Mr. Zaccagnini, Communist party leader Enrico Berlinguer said calls by the Christian Democrats for continued dialogue on economic problems were not enough at this point.

"This dialogue has existed and will continue to exist in the future, but it is not enough to avoid elections," Mr. Berlinguer said.

Socialist party leader Francesco De Martino said that after the Christian Democratic rejection of his proposal, "there remains nothing else but what my party has announced—the necessity of anticipated elections."

"In this situation, it is opportune for all in our judgment to anticipate elections."

Mr. Berlinguer also said that in addition to widened consultations on economic problems, the

Talk-Break For Worker In Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, April 9 (Reuters).—Ethiopian workers will get an hour off Monday and Friday to "revolutionary discussion" for a tree and of exchange of views" ruling Military Council last night.

The council instructed industrial and business firms to provide facilities for forums.

Attendance will not be compulsory but those who do attend will have to continue their regular work, the statement said.

Hijacked Plane Stops in Bangkok Needing Repairs

BANGKOK, April 9 (AP).—Three Moslem hijackers holding 12 Filipino hostages today let swifter captives out of a Philippines Airlines (PAL) jet two at a time to begin while awaiting the delivery of spare parts to continue their 8,000-mile journey, an airline official said.

The twin-engine BAC-111 was delayed today at Bangkok Airport, third stop on a possible seven-stage journey to Libya, when its automatic pilot malfunctioned and spare parts could not be found, a Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) official said. (KLM acts as agents for PAL here.)

The three gunmen, self-proclaimed Moslem "freedom fighters," hijacked the plane Wednesday in the southern Philippines and ordered it to Manila, where they exchanged the 67 passengers for 12 Philippines Airlines employees.

They hoped to find asylum in the Malaysian state of Sabah, but were refused. They then demanded to be taken to Libya.

The hijacking came as the Philippines government sought to end the hijacking of planes in the southern Philippines.

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4. Your brother's jokes.
(A good reason to call home.)
"An international call is the next best thing to being there."

If you are in Hong Kong
in April
Drop in at Harry's N.Y. Bar
Within the Hong Kong Hilton



Associated Press.
DRUNKED-UP—Game warden in West Milford N.J. jungle park changing his tire with a little help from his not-so-little Asian friend, who thought it was a game.

But Value of Information Doubtful

Miss Hearst Talking to Authorities

By John M. Goshko
 and Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP).—Miss Hearst has started to tell Justice Department officials her knowledge of terrorist activities on the West Coast, sources said yesterday.

The sources added, federal officials regard the information principally about bombings

in California—as vague, second-hand gossip and of no practical value to them.

The sources said that the Justice Department had the impression that Miss Hearst was eager to win leniency in her impending sentence for a bank robbery conviction but that she was still unwilling or unable to provide what officials would consider "high-level information."

Miss Hearst also has provided

information about a bank robbery last year near Sacramento in which a woman was killed, the sources said. However, they added, Justice Department officials do not believe that what she told them about the holdup is true.

Light Sentence

For these reasons, the sources said, the government has held back from any commitment to support a plea by Miss Hearst for a light sentence or to promise her immunity from prosecution for other crimes in which she might have been involved.

The sources described the Justice Department as being very interested in hearing whatever Miss Hearst wants to tell about her 19 months in the revolutionary underground. But Justice officials insist that before they make any promises, she must provide specific information that will help in pursuing investigations and obtaining convictions.

The 22-year-old newspaper heiress, who was kidnapped by the terrorist Symbionese Liberation Army Feb. 4, 1974, was found guilty by a U.S. District Court jury March 20 of joining in the April 15, 1974, holdup of a San Francisco bank. She is scheduled for sentencing Monday and she could draw a prison term of up to 25 years.

In addition, she must enter her plea Wednesday in Los Angeles County Superior Court to 11 state charges of kidnapping, armed robbery and assault with a deadly weapon stemming from a May, 1974, crime spree in that city.

Finally, federal officials are still weighing the possibility of prosecuting Miss Hearst for participating in other crimes allegedly committed by the SLA during the months before her arrest Sep. 18, including the Sacramento bank robbery.

Open Secret

Since her conviction, it has been an open secret that Miss Hearst's lawyers have been exploring the possibility of a deal that would grant her leniency in exchange for information about terrorist activities. Until now, however, the status of these negotiations has been unclear.

Columnists Jack Anderson and Les Whittemore asserted today that Miss Hearst is prepared to talk about what she knows. Their column intimated that Miss Hearst can give hard information about what they call "the grim details of terrorist bombings... who makes bombs on the West Coast and who plans their placement."

The column also said that Miss Hearst had selected as her "father confessor," Charles Bates, chief of the FBI's San Francisco office and the man who headed the long search for her.

However, the columnists' account is contradicted in several particulars by sources familiar with the Justice Department's position. These sources say, for one thing, that Miss Hearst has not talked with Mr. Bates or anyone from the FBI since her conviction.

Fuzzy Recollection

Mr. Malone said that he had confronted Mr. Butz with this information several days ago but that the agriculture secretary claimed only a fuzzy recollection of the memo and his note. In any event, Mr. Malone's handwritten note, says, "Phil (Campbell) thinks Bo is right on this." Mr. Callaway's nickname is "Bo."

The note goes on, "ELB call Rex Ressler." Mr. Malone said that this could be interpreted as an indication by Mr. Butz, whose initials are ELB, that he intended to call Mr. Ressler, associate chief of the Forest Service.

"Indeed, not," Mr. Butz said. He called such reports a fabrication. He also said that "we need to expand ski areas in the West." He said that Mr. Callaway's application, one of 42 on file, has been pending since 1972 and has been "handled typically."

Mr. Butz said of Senate investigators: "They'll do anything for a headline."

At the hearing, Mr. Malone also noted that in Feb. 24 of last year Mr. Callaway had attended a "lunch meeting" with Mr. Butz at the Agriculture Department. He said that it could not be readily determined what was discussed at that session.

Mr. Butz said that he had lunch with Mr. Callaway to discuss the National Water Resources Council. "It's getting in this country so that you can't even appear with your friends," Mr. Butz said. "It's the kind of smear that's obviously unfair."

Black in Boston To Sue in Attack

BOSTON, April 9 (AP).—A black lawyer beaten by a gang of white teenagers after an anti-busing demonstration at City Hall says he will sue local politicians for using the building as a sanctuary for racism and a resource center for those who would incite racist violence.

Theodore Landsmark, 29, a lawyer and executive director of the Contractors Association of Boston, suffered a broken nose, cuts and bruises Monday when he was attacked as he entered City Hall for a business meeting. Police said he was beaten by a group of white youths leaving the building after a meeting with City Council President Louise Day Hicks, an anti-busing leader.

U.S. Court Backs Right Of Aliens To Be MDs

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP).—A federal judge declared void yesterday a New York State law requiring a person applying for a doctor's license to be a U.S. citizen.

U.S. District Judge Edward Weinfeld made the ruling in a case involving eight Turkish resident aliens practicing medicine here.

Humphrey Receiving Cancer Drug

But Doctors Call His Health Prospects 'Excellent'

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., has been treated with a widely used anti-cancer drug to prevent the spread of a chronic bladder condition that his doctors say could be precancerous, although they also say that his prospects for good health are "excellent."

In repeated examinations since 1968 the former vice-president has been found to have "carcinoma in situ," which means cancer-like cells that have remained confined to a single, surface site.

Most medical authorities call the condition a transitional one that sometimes can develop into cancer; some call it an early, localized form of cancer. Some do not call it carcinoma or cancer at all, but a "dysplasia" or cell abnormality.

The Minnesotaan is in the spotlight because he is considered a possible presidential candidate. He has declared that he would not run in the Democratic primaries but that he would accept the nomination if it is offered at the Democratic National Convention.

The fact that he had taken X-ray treatment for the bladder condition in 1973 has been generally known for about two years. In an interview in April, 1974, he told a reporter that the treatment had left him exhausted, physically and spiritually, and that it was the "most terrible experience of my life."

In his current treatment, he is being given infusions of the anti-cancer drug Thiotepa. The latest infusions were in February and last month. He is due for another regular six-month checkup April 30.

The fact that he has had the same bladder condition for eight years and that it has not spread means "his prognosis for continued good health is excellent and I'm extremely optimistic," said Dr. Dabney Jarman, a leading Washington urologist who heads a medical team that has been treating the senator.

Dr. Jarman was backed in this view, during an interview this week, by the two other members of the team, Dr. F.K. Mostofi of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, one of the world's leading pathologists, and Capt. Mitchell Edson, Bethesda Naval Hospital urology chief.

Medical Statement

The bladder condition is described in a medical statement prepared for Sen. Humphrey in case of inquiries about his health during the presidential campaign.

The medical summary was written by Dr. Jarman with the help of Dr. Edson, Dr. Mostofi and Dr. Willet Whitmore Jr., chief of urology at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York.

Dr. Jarman said that Sen. Humphrey has never had an invasive, spreading cancer so that in his opinion, as of Sen. Humphrey's last examination in October, "he still did not have cancer in the way in which the word is ordinarily used."

The Jarman-Mostofi-Edson medical team has treated Sen. Humphrey's bladder since 1968. They agreed with Sen. Humphrey's view of himself as a man in robust health except for the possible question about his bladder.

In fact, they said, he has never felt any bladder symptoms or illness "except," Dr. Jarman said, "for the symptoms we've caused

local growth or possible cancer in the fall of 1973. Sen. Humphrey has never had anything more serious than what Dr. Berman called "benign," which means non-cancerous papillomas, or tiny, warty growths.

Dr. Berman has also said that only in 1973, when the possible cancer was irradiated, did Sen. Humphrey require any treatment.

Dr. Berman said this week that Thiotepa is being given "only as a precaution" and that Sen. Humphrey has had the same condition for so many years that "I'd call it a cure."

"I feel better in the last year than I have in the last eight or nine," Sen. Humphrey said in an interview. He looked trim and fit.

"I feel young," he said. Sen. Humphrey will be 65 on May 27. He usually works an 18-hour day that staff members say exhausts them.

He said he considers himself cured of any disease and that if he were not healthy he would not be a candidate for any major office.

"Just as I am"

As for the new medical summary and any effect on his presidential chances, he said, "I don't intend to be a candidate unless my party insists on it and, if they insist on it, they'll have to take me just as I am."

The Jarman-Mostofi-Edson medical team has treated Sen. Humphrey's bladder since 1968. They agreed with Sen. Humphrey's view of himself as a man in robust health except for the possible question about his bladder.

In fact, they said, he has never felt any bladder symptoms or illness "except," Dr. Jarman said, "for the symptoms we've caused

Enters Case Appealed to High Court

Justice Dept. Brief Supports Ending Bias in Private Schools

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP).—The Justice Department urged the Supreme Court yesterday to outlaw racial segregation in hundreds of all-white private schools, many of them in the South.

In a brief submitted to the court, Solicitor General Robert Bork argued that a Reconstruction Era civil-rights law made it illegal for private elementary and secondary schools to exclude blacks.

It was the first time the Justice Department has taken a position on the issue of racial discrimination in private schools, a department spokesman said.

Mr. Bork and Justice Department civil-rights lawyers outlined their position in a "friend of the court" brief, submitted in a suit brought by parents of two black youngsters against two all-white private schools in Virginia.

Two Setbacks

Proprietors of the Fairfax-Brewster School, Inc., in Fairfax County, and Bobbe's Private School, in Arlington, appealed to the Supreme Court after losing in the U.S. District Court and the

U.S. Circuit Court in Richmond.

The lower courts ruled that segregation in private schools was prohibited by an 1866 law guaranteeing "all persons... the same right in every state and territory to make and enforce contracts."

Mr. Bork argued that recent court decisions in other cases make it clear that the 1866 law "prohibits all racial discrimination."

The House today approved a \$33.3-billion weapons authorization bill, including production money for the controversial B-1 bomber as well as \$1.1 billion more than President Ford asked for ships.

The total was only \$338 million more than the President requested, however, because House members already had cut a half-billion dollars worth of research and development funds out of the measure.

The House approved the bill 296 to 82 and sent it to the Senate. Overall, the bill authorizes \$22.9 billion for weapons and military hardware procurement in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1, and \$10.4 billion for research and development.

Before voting the bill, the House refused to withdraw 47,000 members of the armed forces from the Pacific and rejected efforts to halt testing of a new multiple nuclear warhead.

Earlier, the House had approved funds for the B-1 strategic bomber, which would ultimately cost \$2.6 billion.

By a 210-to-177 vote, the House rejected an amendment offered by Rep. John Seiberling, D-Ohio, that would have deferred use of production funds until next February.

The Defense Department, which may build 244 of the bombers, intends to decide in November whether to put the B-1 into production. In anticipation of a favorable decision, the administration has included \$94 million in production funds in the new defense budget.

Lobby Allies

The debate saw a breakdown of the traditional alliance of lobbying groups that combine to fight for cuts in the defense budget. About 37 public-interest and religious groups had formed a lobbying coalition to stop the B-1 program.

The Pentagon's opponents, however, found some of their usual allies in labor working against them. Lobbying for the B-1 program outside the House chamber was Richard Warden, legislative director of the United Auto Workers, the labor union representing workers of the Rockwell International plant that would build the bomber.

tion, private as well as public, interfering with the making and enforcement of contracts."

Fee Paid

He said there is no question that a contractual relationship exists when a parent pays a fee to send a child to a private school. Attorneys for the schools have contended that Congress meant to limit the statute to "purely commercial" transactions. If Congress had meant to do that, Mr. Bork replied, "it presumably would have done so" in explicit language.

To the contrary, Mr. Bork argued, "the contracts at issue in these cases are at the core of those covered" by the statute.

'Reverse Discrimination'

ALBANY, N.Y., April 9 (AP).—Preferential treatment for racial minorities—so-called "reverse discrimination"—is constitutional in certain circumstances, New York State's highest court ruled yesterday.

But the Court of Appeals said



AP.
Sen. Hubert Humphrey

by our treatments"—the radiation in 1973 and the regular cystoscopies, or bladder probes, which for a time caused some bleeding, as well as more frequent and urgent urination.

'Only Premalignant'

As to whether his condition should be termed an early kind of cancer or merely possibly precancerous, Dr. Edson said, "It's only premalignant."

Dr. Jarman and Dr. Mostofi said there is no simple way to label it either "cancer" or "not cancer" and tell the full story. The problem, the doctors agreed, is not one of any disagreement over what they see inside Sen. Humphrey's bladder or cells, but one of words.

A carcinoma in situ is a transitional stage in the development of normal cells into frankly malignant ones, they explained. "Carcinoma means cancer," Dr. Jarman said. "But there are grades and this particular one does not fit into a true definition of cancer. At some institutions they do not call it a carcinoma. Perhaps dysplasia—an abnormality of the cells of the bladder lining—is a better term."

Senegal to Get New Protein Food Developed in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPT).—A shipment of "ricelets," a newly developed high-protein mixture of rice and soy, will be sent to Senegal this month, Ambassador Andre Coulbary announced at a reception here this week.

This is the first shipment of the new food substance. It is priced higher than rice but is less expensive than meat.

It was developed by Rice Protein Foods International, a joint venture formed by Nabisco, Inc. and Riviana Foods, Inc.

A company spokesman said that "several containerized units of about 40,000 pounds apiece" would constitute the first shipment, aimed at testing the marketability of the product.

Robinson Is Confirmed

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP).—Charles Robinson was confirmed by the Senate this week to be deputy secretary of state.

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Butz Denies Aiding Callaway in U.S. Permit for Ski Resort

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP).—Senate investigator yesterday linked Agriculture Secretary Butz with efforts by Howard Callaway to persuade the Forest Service to approve an expansion of Colorado ski resort onto by federal land.

Butz has denied any involvement with the Callaway ski matter.

Sen. Malone, chief investigator of the Senate Interior Committee, said that a note which was to be in Mr. Butz's handwriting was found on an interior document memo urging that Forest Service be encouraged to take action that would pave way for the proposed expansion of Mr. Callaway's Crested Butte ski resort.

The Agriculture Department is parent agency of the Forest Service.

Mr. Malone was the first witness at an interior subcommittee hearing into Mr. Callaway's ac-

The Senate investigator cited a July memo to Mr. Butz from then-Agriculture Under Secretary Phillip Campbell recommending that Mr. Butz push the Forest Service to draft an environmental statement that would, in effect, approve the proposed Crested Butte expansion.

In the memo, Mr. Campbell noted that he had attended the July 3 meeting in Mr. Callaway's office and was convinced that "the Crested Butte Development (Corp.) will be out of business" without such action.

Mr. Malone said that a note dated Aug. 18 on the memo, apparently in Mr. Butz's handwriting, says, "Phil (Campbell) thinks Bo is right on this." Mr. Callaway's nickname is "Bo."

The note goes on, "ELB call Rex Ressler." Mr. Malone said that this could be interpreted as an indication by Mr. Butz, whose initials are ELB, that he intended to call Mr. Ressler, associate chief of the Forest Service.

Fuzzy Recollection

Mr. Malone said that he had confronted Mr. Butz with this information several days ago but that the agriculture secretary claimed only a fuzzy recollection of the memo and his note. In any event, Mr. Malone's handwritten note, says, "Phil (Campbell) thinks Bo is right on this." Mr. Callaway's nickname is "Bo."

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"Indeed, not," Mr. Butz said. He called such reports a fabrication. He also said that "we need to expand ski areas in the West." He said that Mr. Callaway's application, one of 42 on file, has been pending since 1972 and has been "handled typically."

Mr. Butz said of Senate investigators: "They'll do anything for a headline."

At the hearing, Mr. Malone also noted that in Feb. 24 of last year Mr. Callaway had attended a "lunch meeting" with Mr. Butz at the Agriculture Department. He said that it could not be readily determined what was discussed at that session.

Mr. Butz said that he had lunch with Mr. Callaway to discuss the National Water Resources Council. "It's getting in this country so that you can't even appear with your friends," Mr. Butz said. "It's the kind of smear that's obviously unfair."

Food Stamp Act Passes in Senate; Faces Ford Veto

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPT).—The Senate reached final agreement yesterday on the National Food Stamp Reform Act of 1976, a bill that would for the first time set a gross income ceiling for the program and standardize the way families qualify for benefits.

By a vote of 82 to 22 the Senate approved a compromise bill more liberal than the one voted in February by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The legislation now goes to the House, which has been holding hearings but has not completed committee action on a companion measure.

Whatever both houses agree to will face a veto by President Ford, who is trying to cut \$1.3 billion from the program by adopting a series of administrative changes in the program scheduled to go into effect June 1.

The vote followed four full days of debate in which the senators voted down more than 20 attempts by Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., and Sen. Carl Curtis, R-Nebr., to make the program more restrictive than the bill under consideration.

Laotians to Visit Moscow

TOKYO, April 9 (AP).—A Laotian People's Revolutionary party and government delegation will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union this month, Hamot's Vietnam News Agency said yesterday.

The delegation will be led by Premier Kaysona Phommvihan.

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- Excellent knowledge of English, working knowledge of French.

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Some Problems, Some Success in U.S.

Attention Turns to Genetics To Get Higher Food Yields

By Bruce Johansen

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP).—Genetic engineers have been experimenting with chickens again.

A few years ago the basis was laid, in theory, for growing cheaper, meatier chickens faster. The theory was simple: breed the chickens without feathers.

Featherless fryers and broilers would save time and processing costs by eliminating plucking. But perhaps more important, because about 25 per cent of the protein ordinary chickens eat goes into plumage, customers would be getting more meat and chicken farmers would be spending less on feed.

Agricultural scientists at the University of Connecticut and University of Maryland began raising featherless chickens. When theory turned into practice, however, problems appeared.

Researchers found that the experimental birds were extremely nervous, prone to chills and stomach ulcers. Many of them spent so much energy running around trying to keep warm that they ate more than feathered chickens.

Others stopped eating and wasted away, said Dr. Ralph Somers of the University of Connecticut.

Weigh More

At the University of Maryland, Dr. Max Rubin and Dr. Daniel Bigbee are trying to solve the problems posed by featherless fryers. They have found that birds bred without feathers weigh 5 per cent more than others. These chickens also leave 16 per cent more meat after cooking because they developed less fat (and so shrink less when cooked).

In the meantime, farmers at Indianapolis, Iowa, have hatched a four-legged chicken which, if developed commercially, may whet appetites of drumstick lovers.

Some genetic engineers have also bred smaller hens that lay more eggs than others. Researchers at the Texas Agricultural Research Station of the Department of Agriculture are trying to breed hens that lay eggs low in cholesterol.

So far, the geneticists have been able to select hens for eggs cholesterol only 10 per cent of the time, Dr. W. V. Krueger, of the Texas Poultry Science Department, said.

Dr. Krueger did report, however, that hens laying eggs low in cholesterol lay more eggs and usually are healthier than others.

The genetic work with chickens is only one example of a recently intensified interest among farmers and agricultural research scientists in the use of selective breeding to improve farm yields. Many scientists are concerned that conventional methods of increasing productivity — chemical fertilizers and complex machinery — are reaching the limits of energy availability and environmental degradation.

Adapted to Soils

For many years, farmers have used fertilizers to adapt soil to plants. Now, scientists are trying to adapt plants to fit soils formerly assumed to be unproductive.

Drs. Charles Foy, J. C. Brown and W. E. Jones of the Agriculture Department's research station in Maryland have been working in Brazil to adapt plants for acidic soils. In many parts of Brazil, especially the impoverished northeast and Amazon Basin, soil acidity has long limited farm production.

"We cannot provide sufficient food for the world on our good soils alone... Even if this were possible, we could not transport the food to places needed. Hence, food must be produced where the need occurs. This means using marginal soils, especially in food-poor nations," Dr. Foy said.

The researchers have been using two approaches to adapt the plants. One directly changes the genetic framework of existing species, such as strains of wheat and barley, so the plants will grow on acidic soils. But if this is too large a step for genetics alone, a low-value plant, such as weeping lovegrass, will be adapted to acidic soil, then allowed to "upgrade" the soil until it will bear productive species.

In some cases, changing the plants to fit the soil may be more economical than changing the

soil to fit the plant. Such genetic changes could become even more useful if the cost of fertilizers continues to increase and farm stocks, on which fertilizers are based, are depleted.

Self-Fertilizing

Because stocks of oil and an intensive search is being made for wheat that will fertilize itself, at least in part, in legumes, such as soybeans.

Scientists have found the legumes do not "fix" their nitrogen—the most important part of "self-fertilizing" themselves, but with the legumes attached to their roots, similar organisms could adapt to the roots of other cereals, depending on commercial fertilizers was greatly reduced.

A research team in Argentina produced nitrogen-fixing once a few years ago. On one attempt, however, the could not duplicate the results.

But scientists believe that the genetic groundwork is being done for a self-fertilizing cereal. Genetic research on it is crucial because it is the most important basic food doubly so in hungry nations most people obtain their food from plant, instead of animal sources.

The genetic engineers with plants have had a few problems but they have also some fun. Potato-komato is being grown from some catalogues of combs. The "potomato" yields from its stalk and potatoes roots.

Mother-in-Law Of Sen. Kennedy Is Found Dead

COCOA BEACH, Fla., April 9 (AP).—Virginia Bennett, mother of Sen. Edward Kennedy, was found dead yesterday in her apartment here, police said.

Police ruled out foul play said the cause of death could immediately be determined, autopsy probably will be held day, they said.

Mrs. Bennett was believed to be 60.

The body will not be sent to the family until the autopsy report has been submitted by Brevard County coroner's office, said Diner. Police said an autopsy must be performed in all cases of unattended deaths.

Mrs. Bennett, who in 19 years maintained her privacy, received periodic visits from daughter but the visits were secret because "they were family affairs," said a friend Mrs. Bennett, who asked to remain unidentified.

Six years ago, Mrs. Bennett and her husband, Harry, divorced after 35 years of marriage.

Frankfurt Court Imprisons 5 for Drug Smuggling

FRANKFURT, April 9 (AP).—A court here sentenced four Lebanese and a West German girl to prison terms ranging to 9 1/2 years this week at end of West Germany's big drug-smuggling trial.

The defendants were charged with smuggling heroin worth millions of marks (\$1.8 million) to West Germany. It was chased from Chinese dealer Amsterdam and sold mainly to U.S. servicemen and Frankfurt.

Israeli Joshua Feinberg, Simon Rimmon were sentenced 9 years and 6 months.

The man accused of being gang's ringleader, Josef Al, a restaurant owner from Aviv, escaped from pretrial body and is still being sought by his brother, Mism Al, 7 years and 6 months and Bar Bar Ziv 2 years and 10 months.

Another Israeli defendant Josef Jakob, was sentenced 6 years in prison last month. His West German girlfriend Karin Leusen, received a 4 1/2 sentence.

An 18-year-old U.S. girl, Devora, was yesterday given suspended sentence of 3 years and 9 months.

Sardinia Kidnapper Free Wrong Victim

NUORO, Sardinia, April 9 (UPI).—Belgian this week released a Belgian man who had been kidnapped by mistake 20 days ago.

Police said that the kidnappers apparently mistook Albert Helson, 51, for the Belgian one of the kidnappers. Helson was returning to his home when he was kidnapped by mistake. They let him go without a ransom payment, police said.

Finns Buy Swedish Crow

STOCKHOLM, April 9 (AP).—Sweden will sell Finland 13 of its air force's Draken fighters and trainer aircraft, the government announced yesterday. The cost will be about \$2 billion (\$1.5 billion).

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July 1976

Miners Reject 3% Proposal Callaghan Urges Restraints On Wages to Fight Inflation

LONDON, April 9 (UPI).—Prime Minister James Callaghan, in his first public speech since assuming his post Monday, called today for tough new pay curbs to beat inflation.

But the coal miners rejected his appeal as "unrealistic."

In his speech, at Cardiff, Mr. Callaghan said, "Our prices are all rising faster than those of our partners and competitors abroad."

"Inflation has to be brought down much further. That is why I ask the country and the trade union movement to agree once again to a voluntary policy for incomes," he said.

Britain's current inflation rate, according to government estimates, is 14 per cent a year, compared with 38 per cent a year ago. But it remains much higher than that in most major Western industrial countries.

Accept Deal

Mr. Callaghan urged the trade unions and the country as a whole to accept an anti-inflation deal offered by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey in his budget speech Tuesday.

Under this deal, the government would cut income taxes for lower-paid workers if the unions agreed to a 3-per-cent ceiling on pay raises in the coming year.

This would replace the existing 55 (\$11) a week limit on pay increases which expires in August.

But first trade union reaction was hostile.

Joe Gormley, president of Britain's coal miners' union, said, "We would not go for 3 per cent. It is not realistic and we would not even put it to our members."

Arthur Scargill, Communist leader of 80,000 miners in Yorkshire, Britain's largest coal field, said, "We shall demand a minimum of £100 a week for coal face workers or an increase of 33 per cent. We shall go for nothing less."

At the Skokholm, headquarters of the company, the approach of the new position of vice-president in charge of ensuring that the company's pathological and toxicological programs are "properly executed."

Company Protest

In another statement, released in Washington, the company said that it "strongly agrees with many of the conclusions and recommendations" given by the report of the Food and Drug Administration's task force investigation of the company's animal-testing procedures.

The company said that it "most strongly objects to the suggestion that a grand jury may be necessary to determine whether there were any violations of law."

And it said that it felt it was "highly inappropriate for the FDA to use the occasion of a subcommittee hearing to comment on such a procedure."

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down much further. That is why I ask the country and the trade union movement to agree once again to a voluntary policy for incomes," he said.

Britain's current inflation rate, according to government estimates, is 14 per cent a year, compared with 38 per cent a year ago. But it remains much higher than that in most major Western industrial countries.

Accept Deal

Mr. Callaghan urged the trade unions and the country as a whole to accept an anti-inflation deal offered by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey in his budget speech Tuesday.

Under this deal, the government would cut income taxes for lower-paid workers if the unions agreed to a 3-per-cent ceiling on pay raises in the coming year.

This would replace the existing 55 (\$11) a week limit on pay increases which expires in August.

But first trade union reaction was hostile.

Joe Gormley, president of Britain's coal miners' union, said, "We would not go for 3 per cent. It is not realistic and we would not even put it to our members."

Arthur Scargill, Communist leader of 80,000 miners in Yorkshire, Britain's largest coal field, said, "We shall demand a minimum of £100 a week for coal face workers or an increase of 33 per cent. We shall go for nothing less."

At the Skokholm, headquarters of the company, the approach of the new position of vice-president in charge of ensuring that the company's pathological and toxicological programs are "properly executed."

Company Protest

In another statement, released in Washington, the company said that it "strongly agrees with many of the conclusions and recommendations" given by the report of the Food and Drug Administration's task force investigation of the company's animal-testing procedures.

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BOMBED OUT—Frelimo guerrilla camp in northern Mozambique on Rhodesian border, after it was bombed by Rhodesian Air Force and attacked by Rhodesian troops (black and white). Picture made last month shows Mozambican soldiers after the attack.

E. Germany's American Spy Said to Leave U.S. for Mexico

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—James Sattler, who admitted to being a spy for East Germany, is believed to have left the United States for Mexico within the last few days, reliable sources said yesterday.

Mr. Sattler, whose activities became known after he registered with the Justice Department as a paid agent for East German intelligence services, disappeared from his suburban Washington apartment earlier this week.

The sources said that he left behind his wife, Irena. She was further identified as the daughter of Gen. Jose Berchowsky, chief of staff of the Chilean Air Force, and a former secretary to Manuel Trucco, Chilean ambassador to the United States.

Officials at the Chilean Embassy confirmed that she had been the ambassador's secretary and had left the job a few months ago to get married.

Recommended for Job

In another development, Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill., revealed that in February of last year he had recommended Mr. Sattler for a job as minority staff consultant with the House Internal Security subcommittee. However, Rep. Findley added, he withdrew his backing after the FBI informed him that Mr. Sattler was a suspected foreign agent.

Mr. Sattler, 37, was fired last Friday by the House Intelligence Committee, a private organization for the study of foreign policy, where he had worked as a part-time consultant since 1972. The council acted after learning of his connection with East German intelligence.

His reasons for voluntarily revealing his espionage activities are not clear.

Rep. Findley, ranking Republican member of the House subcommittee, said that he had interviewed Mr. Sattler and added: "I was so impressed with Sattler that I hoped to hire him."

However, he continued, after a routine background check was started, "three FBI agents came to my Capitol Hill office and told me the shocking news that Sattler had been passing information to an East German contact for a considerable period of time."

Mr. Findley said he and the FBI considered hiring Mr. Sattler in hopes that "he would eventually implicate other spies operating in our country." In the end, he decided to simply tell Mr. Sattler that the job was unavailable.

Worldwide Epidemic Of Swine Flu Feared

GENEVA, April 9 (AP).—A meeting of international influenza experts, convened by the World Health Organization, called yesterday on health authorities around the world to prepare against possible epidemics of swine flu next winter.

The experts said vaccination alone cannot prevent the spread of the disease and other measures must be considered, particularly in countries where vaccine is available only in small quantities or not at all.

They advised health authorities to keep the medical profession and the public informed "and prepare contingency plans for adapting existing health services to a potentially exceptional situation."

Fire Alarm Diverts Airliner Over Pacific

HONOLULU, April 9 (AP).—An Air New Zealand DC-10 jetliner with 218 persons aboard landed safely here this week after diverting from its course because warning lights in the pilot's cabin indicated a possible fire in the cargo compartment. It had been going from Tahiti to Los Angeles.

A search of the cargo compartment by firemen here showed no fire. Passengers were taken off the plane during the search.

A Correction

ROME, April 9 (Reuters).—Former U.S. diplomat George Ball's statement asserting the "inevitability of the Communists coming to power in Italy and elsewhere" was printed in the magazine L'Espresso, and not in another publication cited in a Reuters dispatch (IET, April 8).

Iran Cuts Cuba Ties; Interference Claimed

TEHRAN, April 9 (AP).—Iran severed diplomatic relations with Cuba this week claiming that Cuban Premier Fidel Castro had interfered in the internal affairs of Iran.

It has been reported that Mr. Castro and the leader of the outlawed Communist party of Iran, Iraj Eskandari, met in Moscow last month during the 25th congress of the Soviet Communist party. Iran asked the Cuban Embassy for a clarification of the reported meeting. Apparently the Cuban reply prompted the decision to break relations.

Denktash Bars New Cyprus Peace Talks

CLERIDES' Successor Is Extremist, He Says

From Wire Dispatches

NICOSIA, April 9.—Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash said today that he would not hold talks on the future of Cyprus with newly appointed Greek-Cypriot negotiator Tassos Papadopoulos.

"It is out of the question to think I will sit at the conference table with Papadopoulos," Mr. Denktash told newsmen. He said that Mr. Papadopoulos had belonged to the EOKA guerrilla group which sought Cyprus's union with Greece and said Mr. Papadopoulos still holds extremist views.

Mr. Papadopoulos, deputy speaker of the Cyprus House of Representatives, yesterday was named Greek-Cypriot negotiator after Glafkos Clerides resigned the post. Mr. Clerides quit under pressure from President Makarios after agreeing with Mr. Denktash that Greek-Cypriot peace proposals should be presented before the Turkish Cypriots made their settlement offer. The President felt that both sets of proposals should be put forward at the same time.

Report of Slaying

Meanwhile, Greek-Cypriot officials said that a Turkish soldier fatally shot a Greek-Cypriot national guard today along the heavily fortified line dividing the two communities' sectors here in Nicosia. There was no immediate comment by the Turkish Cypriots.

The shooting coincided with a political crisis created by the Turkish Cypriots' rejection yesterday of proposals by the Greek Cypriots for ending the standoff between the two communities.

Mr. Denktash said he would consider the Greek-Cypriot proposals only after the deletion of an assertion that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has suggested certain territorial concessions by the Turkish Cypriots.

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In Geneva, Mr. Waldheim said today that Mr. Clerides' resignation was a serious "setback" to the peace efforts. Mr. Waldheim said that, unless Mr. Clerides changed his mind, the resumption of the UN-sponsored talks in Vienna would be delayed.

Cosmos-813 Launched

MOSCOW, April 9 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today put in orbit Cosmos-813, a space research station, Tass news agency said.

Polish Chief Sets Bonn Trip in June

BONN, April 9 (Reuters).—Polish Communist party chief Edward Giersek will visit Bonn June 8-12 to sign a series of Polish-West German agreements, a government spokesman announced here this week.

The visit will be the first here by a Polish party chief.

It was arranged at a meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, who arrived in Bonn Tuesday for a four-day visit.

Gunpowder Plant Blast

VALENCE, France, April 9 (AP).—A series of explosions destroyed a gunpowder factory today, causing the death of four workers. Five workers were injured. The plant makes shotgun shells.

Soviet Refugee Says He Wants to Go Home

THE HAGUE, April 9 (AP).—A Soviet veterinarian who had been granted political asylum by the Netherlands told Dutch officials today that he wants to return to the Soviet Union.

Konstantin Roessin, 46, had been in the Netherlands since December, when he deserted a Soviet agricultural delegation. On Tuesday he turned up at the Soviet Embassy in The Hague and remained there. Today he talked with officials at the Dutch Foreign Ministry for an hour, and a spokesman said he confirmed that he wanted to go home.

Gaullist Chief Resigns

PARIS, April 9 (Reuters).—André Bord resigned today as secretary-general of the UDR Gaullist party, the largest group in the French National Assembly. His successor will be elected on April 24.



Rauf Denktash

Finns End Strike In Food Industry

HELSINKI, April 9 (UPI).—More than 40,000 food industry workers ended a two-week strike yesterday, accepting a two-year contract giving them pay increases of about 15 per cent.

The food industry is expected to put heavy pressure on the government to allow food prices to increase when the national price control law expires July 1. The food strike had closed dairies, bakeries and slaughterhouses, leaving supermarket shelves bare of essential items. Workers said milk and bread should be in the shops by tomorrow.

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ART IN PARIS: The Icons of Bulgaria—From Eternity Down Into History

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (IHT).—History has subjected some parts of the world to inordinate war and tear. Bulgaria is one of them.

The exhibition of Bulgarian icons at the Petit Palais (to June 13) does not seem to reflect any of the country's oppressive history.

Look at the map: Some 180 miles from the country's southern-eastern frontier stands Istanbul,

once Constantinople, long a focus of threatening power. The migrant warriors who gave the country its name conquered the land in the 7th century and were gradually absorbed by the population they had vanquished. After some two centuries of strife with the Byzantine empire to the south and with Russia, Magyars and others to the north the Bulgarians received Christianity. And while this did not put an end to the fighting (Bulgarian monarchs fancied the Byzantine

crown), it did establish a basis for relationship and thus had a strong civilizing influence. This development came to a sudden end with the beginning of Turkish rule in 1396. It was to last 500 years, and while it could be benign and tolerant in its days of strength and tranquility it also brought exactions and atrocities such as seem to be the norm when a country is colonized by a people who worship another god. The people fled across the Danube with their priests.

Nobles migrated too, or received Islam. Yet the Turks did not seek systematically to eradicate Christianity and the Christian community survived through a long hibernation.

Libération

Early in the 19th century Serbia began stirring and Byron was in Greece, whose war of liberation stirred the emotions of Western Europe. But the liberation of Bulgaria was slower in coming, and it was only in 1878, not quite

100 years ago, that Bulgaria, with the support of Russia, gained its independence. The new king, a German prince, was the Russian candidate.

Like all Christian art of the Near East—and unlike religious art in Western Europe—the Bulgarian icon maker's art barely changes over the centuries. The canons of the Byzantine religious image kept their immovable dignity until the end of the 18th century. The 19th century, however, brings a striking

change. The colors begin to shift, taking on the nouveau riche glaucous one associates with a decaying Ottoman Empire. The style degenerates and a new and rather incongruous sort of movement worms its way into the rigid framework of acceptable attitudes.

Movement, which used to be the representation of an eternal, uninterupted process (like the nitrogen cycle), now seems to represent the very idea of change. St. George, in the traditional view, was always killing the dragon because the anxious faithful were always reviving him. But St. Basil, in his 16th-century generally uniform and followed by an army bearing the standards of Russia, seems to have stepped down from eternity and into history.

This clandestine little work (No. 152) reflects the end of a period extending over 10 centuries, during which the Byzantine tradition had been perpetuated.

200 Exhibits
The show at the Petit Palais, which comprises over 200 items, including about 30 cult objects, provides a handsome array of paintings that were created according to rules that were primarily based on considerations of mystical functionalism. In this sense the icons, like the African mask, were utilitarian objects. The passage from a very finely balanced and elaborate theory of the icon (such as one finds in the works of the 16th-century theologian of Near Eastern Christianity) to a magical conception was almost unavoidable, and hence one comes to such notions as that of the miraculous image.

This was not a wonder-working image but one that was considered *achetopietes*, not the work of any human hand. The awesome power, the demanding intensity that shines out of the dark, stern eyes of so many of

A 17th-century icon of St. Marina which is from the Sofia Museum of Archaeology and Religious Art.

the figures done in the Byzantine tradition is still impressive today and allows us to understand something of the impact these works could have on the religious imagination of earlier centuries.

But there is also a gentle radiating warmth that is expressed in the dominant colors of such works, and a sense of reassuring order and stability in the precisely regulated construction of the composition. Until the Renaissance, after all, in Western Europe, and until now, one may suppose, a Christian country behind a hostile border of another nation, history was seen as a raging chaos of conflicting, often evil forces mercilessly subdued, controlled and ordered, a degree by a divine will. It is perhaps more than anything else, the vision out of the power, the serenity and brooding gentleness of the came to grow.

THEATER IN LONDON: Harold Pinter's 16-Year Journey

By John Walker

LONDON, April 9 (IHT).—As Harold Pinter's "No Man's Land" rejoins the National Theatre's repertoire so his "The Caretaker" is revived at the Shaw Theatre providing a fascinating chance to see what progressions and journeys he has made in the 16 years since he first established himself as an original and idiosyncratic dramatic voice.

Both plays begin in similar fashion—a man brings a stranger into his home; both, in part, deal with similar and now familiar concerns—the struggle for possession of some clearly defined territory, the need of the characters to invade others in the obsessive fantasies that form their lives (what you might call their search for love) and their failure to do so.

In the years since "The Caretaker" was first produced in 1960, Mr. Pinter has worked his way up the social scale from London's shabby suburbs to Hampstead's posh literary enclaves. His characters now worry more about what they say and the way they say it. They quibble and contradict where once they would have stayed silent. But they remain brothers under the skin.

Davies, the tramp of "The Caretaker," who stumbles into the attic of the brain-damaged Aston is a less assured, illiterate version of Spooner, the shabby poetaster of "No Man's Land"—both of them are rejected, fringe figures trying to wheedle their way back into society.

In Kevin Billington's production of "The Caretaker," the attic is one that any self-respecting tramp would reject in favor of the nearest gutter. Mr. Pinter's characters seem to have slid down the social scale since the original production. They inhabit not merely a seedy, half-derelict house but a filthy slum. As a result, Mick's talk of doing up the place seems not the grandiose dream of a Cockney trundler but a wild, impossible fantasy. It undercuts Mick's grasp on reality so that he is as much adrift as Davies and the zombie-like Aston.

Mr. Billington last year revived "The Birthday Party" as if it were a broad comedy. Here, he manages to dissipate much of the menace of "The Caretaker." It is partly the result of the acting. As Aston, Roger Lloyd Pack is effectively still but never strange enough. His long speech on his hospital treatment fails to chill,

as it should. Simon Rouse's Mick has the right nervous energy but little of the character's slyness. This development came to a sudden end with the beginning of Turkish rule in 1396. It was to last 500 years, and while it could be benign and tolerant in its days of strength and tranquility it also brought exactions and atrocities such as seem to be the norm when a country is colonized by a people who worship another god. The people fled across the Danube with their priests.

SHARPS & FLATS

MUNICH—Diana Ross will be at the Königsplatz des Deutschen Museums April 10 at 8 p.m. 1000 will be at the Circus Krone-Bau the same night at 9 p.m. The Pasadena Roof Orchestra is at the Theater in der Brennstoffstraße April 14 at 8 p.m.

Billy Swan, touring Germany, will be in Frankfurt April 10 at the Jahrhunderthalle at 8 p.m. and the following night in Munich at the Circus Krone-Bau, also at 8 p.m.

FRANKFURT—The group Imbargo is at the Jambeller April 10 at 8 p.m. David Bowie at the Festhalle April 13 at 8 p.m. The next night they are in Rotterdam at the Sportpaleis Ahoy at 8 p.m.

at the Palmengarten the same night at 8 p.m. and Neil Sedaka at the Jahrhunderthalle, also the same night, at 8 p.m.

BRUSSELS—Samman Hal Singer will be featured at Pol's April 10.

LONDON—The Al Jarreau trio and Clancy are at Ronnie Scott's every night.

Johnny Cash and his show will be in Paris April 10 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées for two shows at 8 and 9 p.m. The next night they are in Rotterdam at the Sportpaleis Ahoy at 8 p.m.

—FRANK VAN BRANKLE

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Comic Art Justifies A Trip to London

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, April 9 (UPI)—The "World of Islam" festival, organizers have called a series of shows and other events, main as a landmark in our culture to the cultures of the and their present develop-

the first time, major shows to the visual arts have organized in conjunction of objects could not be ex-

as in architecture, pho- shows have been in- as, for instance, photos of an exhibition put up by the British Museum and not all so marvelous, at his, presumably for sale, inevitable niches not- ing idea to be credited 32-year-old organizer, Paul formerly a dealer in an- art and later an in- to Indian star player d. Mirza.

as layman, the overall im- is one of frequently beauty and bewildering on.

The Essentials

there are no less than exhibitions in London, plus s and lectures, not to man- numerous events taking outside London. Outing it 20 essentials, there remain exhibitions, all with a wealth of material much of which has been displayed in the West.

central exhibition, which ed by Queen Elizabeth II ay, at the Hayward Gal- outh Bank, with its 669 ded in its well produced ue, is an attempt at pro- an overall image of the Islam. If it is to be judge the individual beauty of its s, it is often marvelous.

most nonspecialists the tury pottery from calligra- 13th and 14th-century, vement tiles of pottery at Kashan with blue let- on a background of luster- scrollwork, the Egyptian ystal, the 18th-century car- om Iran, Turkey and Egypt and to have an appeal of This alone justifies the London. It will take a tion or more before objects he Hermitage in Leningrad usum of Islamic Art in ur the Museum Iran-e Bas- e, the Islamic art will be seen side once again. Having said e cannot but feel disap- at the conspicuous ab- any objects from major s. The Istanbul museums ore Persian manuscripts quality than all the West- Eastern institutions taken r. They sent none.

utions which are normally to lend objects were, ably, not approached. The Museum, which has tanding collection of r. Iranian bronzes, is one y categories, works of eauty owing to their quality and/or better could be cited. In cases, indifferent pieces poorly preserved pottery, ews with no luster left, em to be of interest to s link back to the general. No doubt, the extreme ies of gathering so many and 11th-hour refusals account for this. But the tment remains. The is not the best. Muddy und fabrics, nasty blue rames, misdirected light- sing bad colors, sur- re. These and other mings cannot be ex- by the usual financial in view of the enormous of money, estimated by t \$2 million, spent by the ambitious planning of the on has, I fear, made it t for the nonspecialist to

ENTERTAINMENT IN N. Y.

YORK, April 9 (UPI)— is is how critics for The rk Times rate new films:

Fields and Me" is based memoir by Carlotta Mon- mediana's mistress for the years of his life. It's "Vincent Canby writes, spects us to feel compas- it only traps us in em- ment." Canby didn't much of the book. "Yet vie needn't have been as s as it is," he says. "That rk." The screenplay by ertill is "back business" ng to Canby, while the r, Arthur Hiller, "makes it films when the material is and terrible ones when it fails." In the middle his is Rod Steiger done up like nose and dyed hair.



16th-century inkwell from Iran at Victoria and Albert.

follow the development of the arts in various countries. The preposited unity of the arts of Islam has certainly not been demonstrated. It was an in- vesting idea to single out themes—calligraphy, arabesque geome- try and figuration—as has been done in the ground-floor rooms.

Unfortunately, they are il- lustrated by pieces which combine several and sometimes all of them. This, added to the mix- ture of provenances and periods, leaves little room for coherence.

Upstairs, the attempts to il- lustrate other themes while par- tially reverting to geographical and chronological groupings lead to a difficult compromise. One goes from a group of Eastern Iranian pottery here to a mixed assortment of Hispano-Moresque ivories and metal there, man- uscripts from different parts of the world in a third place, etc. The catalogue is disappointing from the scholar's point of view and includes some blunders in the readings and translations of inscriptions.

To some extent, this criticism applies to one of the three specialized exhibitions of some scope, that of Islamic science at the Museum of Science. Aside from the splendid astronomical instruments from Islamic Spain and Moghul India is an assortment of objects with no obvious connection with science. Why bother to bring all the way from Tehran a 10th-century bowl, broken and made up with too much paste anyway? Neither is the link with pharmacy particularly ob- vious of a kitchen caldron from Khorassan nor Daghastan as the label says, and repeatedly bought, not "found" in Bokhara. Many manuscripts have no indication of provenance, which one pre- cisely likes to have in connection with the spreading of scientific knowledge.

British Museum

Quite different are the two ex- hibitions at the British Museum. The exhibition of Islamic art in- cludes the Museum Iran-e Bas- e, the Islamic art will be seen side once again. Having said e cannot but feel disap- at the conspicuous ab- any objects from major s. The Istanbul museums ore Persian manuscripts quality than all the West- Eastern institutions taken r. They sent none.

utions which are normally to lend objects were, ably, not approached. The Museum, which has tanding collection of r. Iranian bronzes, is one y categories, works of eauty owing to their quality and/or better could be cited. In cases, indifferent pieces poorly preserved pottery, ews with no luster left, em to be of interest to s link back to the general. No doubt, the extreme ies of gathering so many and 11th-hour refusals account for this. But the tment remains. The is not the best. Muddy und fabrics, nasty blue rames, misdirected light- sing bad colors, sur- re. These and other mings cannot be ex- by the usual financial in view of the enormous of money, estimated by t \$2 million, spent by the ambitious planning of the on has, I fear, made it t for the nonspecialist to

The catalogue prepared by the organizers, Ralph Pinder Wilson of the British Museum and Ellen Smart of the London School of Oriental and African Studies, will remain as an important reference work for years to come.

A similar attempt was made on a smaller scale at the Victoria and Albert Museum, where the exhibition of Islamic metalwork from Iranian lands also focuses on the development of a single art. Consisting chiefly of the museum's collections supplement-

ed by loans of rare pieces from private sources and Paris museums, it was intended as the launching platform to the survey of Islamic metalwork from Iran- ian lands to be published by the museum. New schools are identi- fied, new signatures noted, in a fit of unintended modesty, the museum forgot to put signs on its walls mentioning the exhibition.

Finding one's way to it is some- thing of a treasure hunt.

The art of Islamic countries is only beginning to unravel its in- tricacies to the Western world, de- spite the longstanding acquaint- ance a small circle of Western col- lectors have had with it. Geo- graphically closer to the West, it is, paradoxically, not nearly so well-known as the art of the Far East. Visually, the series of exhibi- tions at the Victoria and Albert Museum, as well as photographs at the Architectural Association, hold many surprises for the West- ern visitor. From the historian's viewpoint, the problems that have not been solved far outnumber the others. The London festival may not provide the answers but can- not fail to give the required stimulus to look for them. The sight of so much unknown and sometimes unsuspected beauty should prove the best of incen- tives.

The Galleries

Rome

Edda Renouf, D'Alessandro Fer- ranti, 26 Via Tor Millina, Rome, through April.

Cordelia van den Steinen, Ariete, 140 Via Giulia, Rome, through April.

Cerda Eby, Margherita, 108 Via Giulia, Rome, through April. There are feminists who deny that any special characteristics distinguish women from other artists. But whether because of upbringing and other social circumstances until today, the strength of women's work lies in a particular unaggressive sensi- bility. Not style, but empathy unites the work of three women showing here this month.

The minimal paintings by Renouf, a young American, a follower of Agnes Martin, are understated almost to the point of self-effacement, yet their deli- cacy has a slow impact. Thin paint, looking as if it was rubbed on pollen or ashes of plants, is applied so lightly as to allow the weave of the canvas itself to play an integral part of the composi- tion. Pulled threads, extra thick threads, knots and knots of the material are used as line, pat- terns, or emphasis. The large paintings, touched with indigo or slate or graphite grays, are par- ticularly handsome. Tiny square ones are paired, and so mounted together on the wall at shallow angles, that they look like open prayer books.

Von den Steinen is a young Swiss who lives among other sculptors in Carrara. On the Marble Coast, she showed regal personages on thrones, all made of elements of interlocked stone. This fitting of pieces into one another is still part of her style, but her recent work here is be- ginning to refer more to con- temporary than to ancient civil- izations. Bronzes of mystical ani- mal couples in human clothing travel on never moving monster machines. At a close look, they actually sit on giant seats in the form of Volkswagens. A pagan temple might also be something as modern as a railroad station or an up-to-date kitchen. A frieze of shoes like cars, or cars like shoes, all plaited together, com- ments amusingly on a contem- porary plight. The fusion of the monumental with the toylike, typical of all of Von den Steinen's work, comes out best in the felicitous medium of terracotta.

then her smallest sculptures, made quickly with twisted bits pleasantly interacting, are the most intuitive. Drawings as designs for statues are com- plicated but witty.

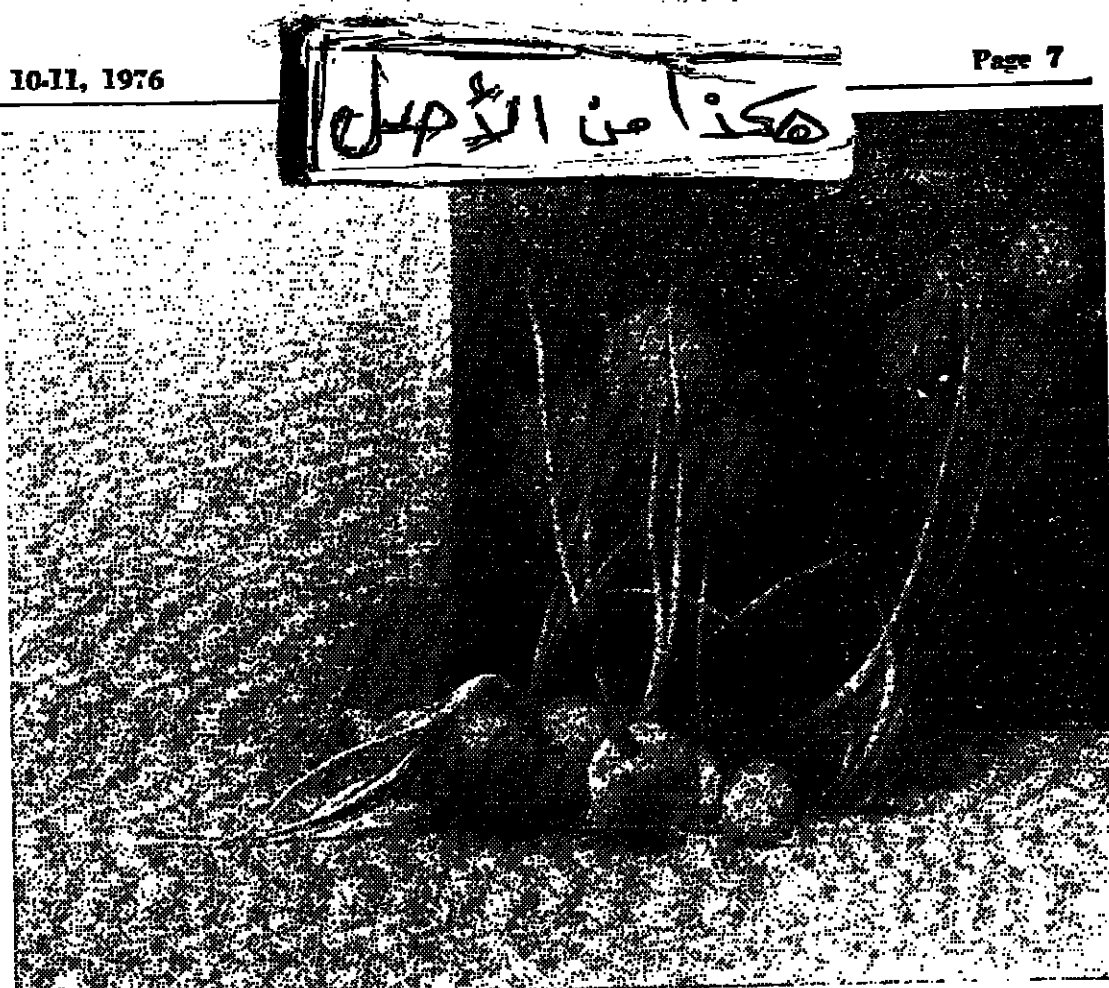
Eby, a Californian, in small scenes bathed in clear light, paints a world of feelings. Enig- matic personages hung with spotted fur, cool flowers in crystal vases, delicately delineated shad- ows, are private symbols for long- ings and memories but touch on something universal at the same time. Here is a surrealism without foreboding, a thoughtful ap- proach painted with a devotion to detail rarely seen today.

Marie Schifano, paintings from 1961-63, Collezione, 36 Via Gregoriana, Rome, through April.

In 1961, Schifano's vintage year, he painted a crop of "mono- chromes"—perhaps influenced by Manzoni who, however, dedicated himself to white only. In Schifano each homage to one delectable color—bottle green, cream, salmon, night sky blue, gold—is brush- ed over two or three canvases at a time. These dptychs and triptychs—enamel paint surfaces, traced with subtle variations and ornate with drips—are liquid and poised. There is also a depth and Schifano's taste here is infal- lible. It falters when he tries to tackle pop art in 1963 and 1963, his own Italian version of a tough American proposition is far too elegant. And his "land- scapes" of those years, ornament- ed with stenciled letters and other devices, also suffer from too much facility. Schifano as well as other painters of his generation, the young hopefuls who came to prominence in the '60s, never reached their first power again and declined soon afterwards. This makes this glimpse into his recent past both rewarding and poignant.

Dieter Kopp, Il Gabbiano, 51 Via della Fregata, Rome, until April 24.

Kopp was born in Germany, has lived in New York and now for some time in Rome. In his latest paintings, masses of fruit and vegetables lie huddled in corners of the studio under a silvery light. Because apples and spreading onions are used as components of a whole, like so



Dieter Kopp oil of "Onions" of 1975, on view at Il Gabbiano in Rome.

many elements in an abstraction, and because, apart from conven- tional techniques also quite a bit of airbrushing is employed, and, despite Kopp's own protestations, his work is aligned with the latest avant-garde, new realism. The sum filtering into dusty shut- out places, the blurred edges and soft shadows contribute to an air of remoteness and melancholy. A romantic yearning for the past is further manifest in fragments of old master still lifes painted into Kopp's own pictures. In his catalogues he is given to con- troversial pronouncements which roundly condemn all contem- porary efforts and this hurts no one but himself, for with such a bitter negative attitude an artist only corrodes his own art in the end.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Paris

Edmond Pignon, Galerie de France, 3 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore, Paris 8, to April 24 and Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue

du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to April 22. Recent paintings (at the Musée d'Art Moderne) and watercolors (at the Galerie de France) de- voted to big, predominantly red or strong pink nudes of easy draftsmanship and vigorous, al- most brutal emphasis. Pignon, who is entering his seventies, handles his areas of color in a manner that is not too foreign to Matisse, flat, transparent and without shading. His approach is forceful, yet it seems to sug- gest more a striving after and an affirmation of power than its actual achievement.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Claude Rocard, Galerie de France, 3 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore, Paris 8, to April 24. Rocard works with large and heavy paper into which he em- bosses swollen, regular shapes that are then colored with print- ers' ink. The result is sober, somber, slightly numinous.

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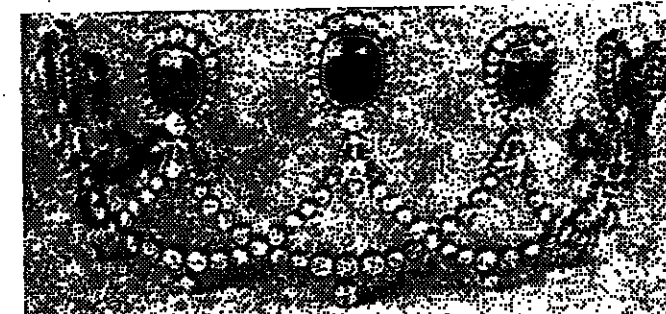
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Six Paintings Stolen From S. Italian Church

By TOMMY L. BROWN, April 9 (AP).

—Six paintings of the Neapolitan school of the 17th century were stolen this week from the San Francisco de Paula Church of the south Italian town, ac- cording to police.

The Turkish Bases Agreement

Did the administration really have to sign a new bases agreement with Turkey at this time? Or, having signed one, cannot the administration just let it lie there without putting full vigor into efforts to gain Capitol Hill approval? We ask because a renewal of the executive-congressional battle on this issue is one of the most certain and least attractive prospects on the Washington political horizon. It is hard to see how anyone could benefit from letting the battle proceed.

Consider the scenario likely to unfold when the administration formally asks Congress to make a four-year \$1-billion military aid authorization so that the United States can reopen the 26 Turkish installations closed last year in retaliation for the temporary U.S. arms embargo. All the old wounds will be reopened. Turkey and its supporters in the U.S. bureaucracy will be accused of trampling on Cyprus, whose partial occupation by Turkey remains the basic source of the dispute, and of further alienating Greece, Greece and its supporters in the U.S. electorate will be accused of undermining vital U.S. strategic interests. The secretary of state will let it be known that the basic issue is whether the executive is to be allowed to conduct any foreign policy at all. His critics will sharpen their interpretations of his character and psyche. Everybody will start explaining the unwarranted considerations motivating the fellows on the other side.

No doubt some Turks are eager to have the matter thrashed out. It would be a boon to Turkish national pride and a coup for the Turkish government to restore firm relations with the United States and to gain a pledge of long-term military aid without having to make concessions on Cyprus. Some in Ankara may even feel the administration can deliver. We suspect, however, that thoughtful Turks understand how harmful

to Turkey it would be if the Congress rejected the bases agreement. At the moment, this seems likely: Not only is there strong congressional sentiment for prior Turkish movement on Cyprus but there are also objections to the length of the aid authorization and to the amount of aid. Simple prudence gives the Turks reason to wait at least until after the U.S. elections, rather than to submit some substantial part of their fate to a harsh debate in a presidential campaign. The possibilities for reactivation of the NATO bases in Turkey, and for NATO supply of pressing Turkish military needs, ought to be more fully explored.

The critical requirement, of course, is for progress on Cyprus. It is nearly two years since Turkey conducted its two-stage intervention: the first and legitimate stage to protect the threatened Turkish minority, the second and unjustifiable stage to expand and tighten the Turkish hold. In the interim, the Greek Cypriots, consciously passing up the "Palestinian" option of letting their refugees fester, have built a new community life in their (southern) part of Cyprus. In the north, the Turkish Cypriots have been hindered in any similar effort by the heavy-handed occupation policies of the Turkish military. The Greek side, we surmise, would welcome a decent political compromise if one were offered. But the Turkish side continues to demand terms tantamount to Greek humiliation.

Given the failure of both the imposition—and the lifting—of the arms embargo to move the Turks, no one can confidently say what will now work. We think the best chance for progress on Cyprus, however, lies in cultivating an atmosphere in which the United States is not seen as winking at the occupation and appeasing the Turkish side. That is the best argument for making haste slowly on the new bases pact.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Exporting Watergate

Whatever the convoluted legal and diplomatic rationalizations, the administration will only face suspicions of U.S. government complicity in corporate bribery practices overseas if it hesitates much longer in opening up all the relevant official records.

Particularly in Tokyo, the potential is growing for a serious political rift on the issue of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation's publicized bribes to influential Japanese. The implications of the scandal in Japan's domestic politics threaten to spill over into the critical arena of Japanese-U.S. relations. Suggestions have even been published that the CIA and other sectors of the U.S. government may not have been so ignorant of Lockheed's largesse over the years as officials try to claim these days. Such innuendoes quickly develop an ominous momentum of their own which can be checked only by authoritative disclosure.

It is too late in the day for the U.S. government to feel constrained by the desire not to injure reputations of foreign political figures, and thus become an unwilling participant in the internal affairs of other governments. If there is information in Washington which sheds light on political or legal wrongdoing—and which official investigative bodies have formally requested—no U.S. interests are served by an excess of discretion, however well-intentioned.

Or it may be that U.S. citizens and foreigners with whom this country has long enjoyed close working relations would be embarrassed and damaged by full disclosure. So be it. Continued reluctance to tell whatever is known would be damaging in itself, the appearance of a cover-up on an international scale. In Arthur Burns's phrase, Watergate is one home-grown item which should not be promoted for export.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Callaghan's Cabinet

Prime Minister Callaghan's designation of Anthony Crosland as Britain's foreign secretary places in that important office a stout defender of the Atlantic Alliance, an early supporter of British entry in the European Common Market and a modern, pragmatic politician whose economic and social views closely resemble those of his Social Democratic counterparts in Western Europe. This is an appointment certain to be well received by Britain's NATO allies and European Community partners.

Mr. Crosland, shifted from the post of environment secretary, probably owes his appointment to the timing of Harold Wilson's surprise retirement as Prime Minister. At this stage of the Labor government's battle to curb inflation and revive the economy—and after the introduction of a new austerity budget—Mr. Callaghan felt he had to retain Denis Healey as chancellor of the Exchequer, rather than moving him to the Foreign Office, the job Mr. Healey long has coveted.

And Mr. Callaghan evidently was unwilling to assume the political risks involved in moving Home Secretary Roy Jenkins to the Foreign Office. Mr. Jenkins's strongly expressed support for Britain's European Community participation—more constant in recent years than that of Mr. Crosland—was anathema to the Labor party's formidable left wing.

In fashioning his first ministry, Mr. Callaghan has behaved cautiously as expected, carefully balancing off opposing factions in Labor's ranks, getting rid of some but far from all of the Cabinet's deadwood, and dis-appointing talented junior ministers, such as Roy Hattersley in the Foreign Office and William Rodgers in Defense, who had hoped for promotion. Mr. Callaghan, in fact, has begun his ministry very much in the pattern of his predecessor, Harold Wilson. In the circumstances he could have been expected to do nothing else.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

On Kissinger:

Hounding Dr. Kissinger has become a kind of political blood sport during the American presidential election campaign. He is decried as the architect of one-sided détente with Russia, blamed for a bad nuclear SALT deal, warned against making any more concessions, and now attacked for trying to help Russia digest her East European prey.

Europeans should beware the temptations of kicking an ally who seems to be down. In passing, they should reflect that whereas criticism of Kissinger from the right is un-

naturally boosted by electoral considerations, the left has always been after his blood. The fact is that Kissinger, the arch-exponent of power politics, the foreign and political policymaker of what is still the world's most powerful country, is hampered and hamstrung by the weakness of America's allies, most especially Europe. He is thus obliged to be devious, to compromise, and to play for time—while oppressed by strong evidence that owing to the increasing political and military vulnerability of Europe, time is against the West.

—The Telegraph (London)

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 10, 1901

ALBANY, N.Y.—The New York Legislature has passed a common law marriage bill designed to obviate the abuses of the existing system. The present law permits a common law wife to spring up after the death of a man of wealth and demand title to his property. Under the new law, the common law wife can only be recognized if a contract has been signed by both parties in front of two witnesses and deposited in the office of the city clerk.

Fifty Years Ago

April 10, 1926

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Assailing members of Congress as "personally wet, but politically dry," and declaring that unrest among the country's workers is steadily increasing as a result of prohibition, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee today and urged the modification of the Volstead Law to permit the manufacture and sale of light wine and beer.



'America's Slipping, Ruth... Today I Learned Russia Is Strong Enough to Kill Each of Us 14 Times, and We're Only Strong Enough to Kill Them 11.'

Did You Ever See a Dream Dying

By C. L. Sulzberger

BONN—This continent's most splendid dream following World War II has been the European Economic Community, or Common Market, which was designed to lead nations that had lost their global influence into a political confederation based on joint trading and financial interdependence. Today, there are nine members of the club but their bucking, nipping and tugging arguments make one wonder increasingly if the club in fact still exists.

Last week its governmental chiefs met in Luxembourg. When the echo of their debates had mumbled away it was clear that nothing had been achieved. They couldn't even agree to elect a common President. All the great hopes that have lingered so long—a European foreign policy, a European monetary system, an approach to European defense—aren't even mentioned any more. What has so seriously—perhaps mortally—wounded the noble conception elaborated by Jean Monnet and the late Robert Schuman is the great postwar recession. This has by no means vanished from Europe even if West Germany has emerged from the economic threat and, across the Atlantic, the United States appears to be recovering.

Social Welfare

This recession is in fact the worst since the early 1930s. It would have proven cataclysmic had not Western nations since enacted a structure of unemployment insurance, banking control and other social welfare laws. Nevertheless, despite the supposedly advanced advantages of the EEC, the separate economies of its members reacted differently. Some were more independent of world markets than others; some were less stable.

The impact of the crisis on nine individual countries was extremely variable and this subjected the Community to great strain. Italy and Britain were heavily in bad shape when the 1973 oil shocks started things off. West Germany, Holland and France were in relatively good condition but the French had a somewhat fragile domestic stability.

Unlike what might have been expected of an international bloc, each country had to fend for itself and the Germans came out No. 1 in EEC terms as regards inflation, employment, wages and

social security. Their political structure was never menaced (as in some Community lands) and no threat developed from either right or left-wing extremists.

What was proven, only, was the differentiated ability of the nine states to handle a setback. Immense economic gaps are appearing inside EEC. Inflation here is at a 3.4-per-cent rate as compared with about 25 per cent in worse off members. Germany's per capita GNP is about 500 per cent of Italy's and 165 per cent of Britain's.

I discussed this at length with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who is by no means convinced the EEC will recover until considerable time has passed—if then. He makes the point that nobody can yet be certain the world recession is over. How can one forecast future behavior of the oil-exporting bloc (OPEC) or whether cartels will take over other vital raw materials like copper, tin and lead and force sudden price booms?

Nevertheless, from a purely German viewpoint Schmidt derives satisfaction from this country's trade unions' behavior during the worst of times. Wage demands were accepted for Italy more than 5-per-cent rises each year as compared with 20 per cent in some lands.

West Germany's economy depends on the "codetermination"

system in which workers and employers adjust problems. There is only one labor federation—compared to three in some EEC members—and less than 20 unions—compared to 10 times as many elsewhere.

Stability doesn't rely on indexation of wages or prices but on adequate abundance of money and credit, which the government oversees. Schmidt says German workers, bankers, engineers or midwives are no better than others but they have learned to harmonize their interests as set out by labor-employer goals and accompanying legislation.

Such steadiness has yet to be produced in the rest of the EEC. France's public finance system is healthy but Paris paid heavily for outvaluing the franc and its dirigiste planning couldn't overcome inflation. Italy still flounders in a leaderless swamp. Britain has declined to a nadir which nobody could have even imagined.

The EEC's members almost all have a background of great power consciousness. Britain and France, naturally, but Italy, Holland, Belgium also had large empires. It is a very commendable that the Germans, who lost their colonies in 1918 and much of their country in 1945, should now be demonstrating that only they have a vibrant society which might serve as a European model.

The U.S. Is Not So Bad

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The United States is not the only country in the world trying to pick new political leaders these days, and if it crosses your mind occasionally that the American primary election system is not exactly ideal, you might consider some of these other systems for passing power from one person or faction to another.

Britain chose a new prime minister the other day. "Sunny Jim" Callaghan. Good sound character too. They did it by a majority vote of the Labor members of the House of Commons, as usual. This procedure has served them well. It saves time, money, and argument by the simple device of eliminating the British people from having any voice in the matter.

It also assures that the new British prime minister will be chosen by, and from the established "insiders" of the Parliament, without any challenge or interference from "outsiders." No Jimmy Carters need apply.

In China

China used the Sputnik program, which had been on display in recent days. They canonized their leader for life but back him up with disposable prime ministers. By ways mysterious, the Communist party's central committee carefully selects Mr. No. 2 and then denounces him as a counter-revolutionary or capitalist roadster, and tosses him to the photographers.

This was what happened to Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao, and most recently, Teng Hsiao-ping. All were hailed at one time or another as the heir apparent to Chairman Mao and then dismissed, often before the world that became accustomed to their names.

There was apparently something of a public protest against this system the other day when tens of thousands of people gathered in Peking's Tiananmen Square, but when the votes were counted, the army had won and China had a new No. 1—Hua Guofeng.

Chiang Kai-shek in the Republic of China and Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Spain dealt with the succession problem simply by writing it into their wills. Franco bequeathed the monarchy to Spain, and Chiang turned over the government in Taipei and the rest of his property to his son.

With techniques of this sort available, political leaders and commentators in other countries are naturally puzzled by the U.S. system. They can't get the principles of our parties straight, which is scarcely surprising since we can't either. They are as puzzled by the names of our candidates as we are by the cast of characters in China.

How, they ask, can you run a country with people named Jerry and Ronnie, Mo and Scoop, Hubert and Woe Jimmy? All this running around and fussing over Henry—they don't get it.

H. VAN MAANEN.

The Hague.

Unemployment

The verdict of Yves Laulan condemning our "mature" societies to suffer unemployment as an "endemic" "structural," "necessary evil" (HT April 6) is too horrible to accept without appeal. Necessary, why—because our economic growth has slowed down? While that is obviously true, can nothing be done about it? Why can we not get our economies moving again?

If we accept as an inalterable fact that our economic system has run out of steam, we should think of the implications for its survival. In business, when executives falter, they are apt to be told: "If you cannot do it, we will get someone who can!"

We should not be surprised if our young applied a similar logic to an economic and social order that offers them no better perspective than that described by Mr. Laulan as "the bureaucratic, or more generously, the socialization of society."

MARK PRICEMAN.

Rhode Saint-Genes, Belgium.

Some Deep Question On Ford and Kissing

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—President Ford's handling of the storm beating around Henry Kissinger raises, yet again, deep questions about his capacity to run the country. Mr. Ford and his closest associates have let the secretary twist slowly in the breeze at a time when he alone can perform vital services.

They have made it a virtual certainty that Dr. Kissinger will leave the government at the end of this year. But everything about the performance suggests that something worse can be expected when Mr. Ford strikes out on his own.

A good starting point for analysis is Lyndon Johnson's famous remark about Mr. Ford being the only man in politics who could not walk and chew gum at the same time. However nasty that remark, it does focus attention on one of the President's leading personal characteristics. He is an enthusiastic booster with a tendency to go all-out and little feel for balancing conflicting objectives.

In that spirit, Mr. Ford began his election campaign Oct. 6 with a big splash designed to seize the economic issue. He one-upped the Democrats with a proposal for \$25 billion in tax cuts, to be balanced by similar spending cuts, yielding a very tight budget.

Mr. Ford was so hooked on the economy idea at that time that he forgot that for many years he had also been a leading supporter of national defense. He intimated to the then-Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger that half of the \$25-billion cut would be to come out of military spending. Mr. Schlesinger balked and the President fired him.

The ouster of Mr. Schlesinger made the President vulnerable to assault from the right on both his defense and foreign policies. Ronald Reagan was not slow to seize the opportunity. As the primaries get under way, he launched a steady drumbeat of attacks on defense policies which made the country "second" and foreign policies which contemplated a giveaway of the Panama Canal and tolerance of Soviet supremacy in Eastern Europe and Africa.

As the going got tough, Mr. Reagan's tone grew shrill. He focused his charges on Dr. Kissinger and—this is a voluminous detail that, to my perhaps over-sensitive readers, brings the pungent whiff of anti-Semitism on one of Dr. Kissinger's associates, Helmut Sonnenfeldt.

Mr. Ford, although not in serious political trouble, has reacted to these charges in ways that suggest he has lost sight of his ad-

ministration's basic objective has abandoned much of its tense cuts which, says Kissinger, he now has put forward the best defense budgets in time history.

Drops Détente

At the same time he goes line on foreign policy. He casts a heavy shadow over word détente from his vocabulary.

Dr. Kissinger and his staff struggled to retain what of this country's negotiating nature. The secretary of state delivered a series of speeches notably in San Francisco and Dallas which make it for continued détente with Soviet Union.

Partly for his own reason also in part to be helpful, Ford, the secretary has some tough talk. In his virtually attacked Mr. Reagan, calling on him to do with alternatives to the policies. In Dallas, he was threat to Russia and Cuba a any further moves in Africa.

Inevitably, Dr. Kissinger's reaction stirred new charges. But Mr. Ford did not get front of the secretary. He turned his own foreign against its critics in a speech only the day after Kissinger's Boston speech. He lowered two of his closest advisers to say that Dr. Kissinger was on his way out, lying to the defense of the secretary of state.

Porcupine on Spine

No one need feel sorry for Kissinger. He has done more than his share of intriguing present case reminds me a porcupine who sat on a log.

But the issue is the President's secretary. There is there probably is, important news to be done in the Middle and on arms control. For better or only Dr. Kissinger is touchy with the details and specialities to see the job the speedily. By allowing him cut down now, Mr. Ford isishes his own administration.

Moreover, what is one of a President who moves at a dizzying pace from one to another—who is a cutter one day and a spender the next? A porcupine one season and a hardening next? One has to think Lyndon Johnson intimidated is hard to believe that Mr. will be a better President of a secretary of state who knows what he is doing.

— 1976 —					— 1976 —				
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A report on the year ahead, as well as
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21%	21%	1
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107	27 1/2	14	27 1/2	15 1/2	NLT Co .44	8	20 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
108	27 1/2	14	18 1/2	6 1/2	NorWin 1	9	8 1/2	77	7 1/2
109	27 1/2	14	18 1/2	14 1/2	Norlin 1.25	5	5	16 1/2	16 1/2
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15%	14	24%	22%	NOAMW	1	2	23%	23%	28%

(Continued on next page.)

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1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

NYSE-Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 9

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	175 1/4	174 3/4	175 1/4	174 3/4	-1/8
AT&T	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/4	-1/8
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
IBM	175 1/4	174 3/4	175 1/4	174 3/4	-1/8
AT&T	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/4	-1/8
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	175 1/4	174 3/4	175 1/4	174 3/4	-1/8
AT&T	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/4	-1/8
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
IBM	175 1/4	174 3/4	175 1/4	174 3/4	-1/8
AT&T	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/4	-1/8
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0

Over-the-Counter Stocks

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	175 1/4	174 3/4	175 1/4	174 3/4	-1/8
AT&T	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/4	-1/8
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Bond	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	175 1/4	174 3/4	175 1/4	174 3/4	-1/8
AT&T	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/4	-1/8
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0

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Risk for Investment Safety—from 1 (Highest) down to 5 (Lowest)—based on each stock's price volatility around its own long-term trend.

Appreciation Potential in the next 3 to 5 years—based on each stock's estimated per-share earnings and P/E ratio in that future time span.

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Of these 50 stocks, 28 were also ranked Average or better (3, 2, or 1) for Probable Market Performance in the next 12 months relative to the other 1600 stocks. The others were ranked 4 or 5 and were best avoided for the time being.

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DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets			
	Open	Close	N.C.
London	128.30	127.70	-0.60
Zurich	128.00	127.00	-1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	130.00	129.50	-0.50
U.S. dollars per ounce			
Intermarket Gold	128.00	127.50	-0.50
Bonds (1000)	128.00	127.50	-0.50
Intermarket Gold	128.00	127.50	-0.50
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.			
Deutsche - International Bankers.			

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EUROPEAN PROPERTY INVESTMENT COMPANY N.V. ("EUPIC")

Established in Amsterdam

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary
General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at
the office of the Company, Herengracht 548,
Amsterdam, on Thursday 20th April, 1976, at
4.30 p.m.

Agenda:

1. Opening.
2. Statement that Shareholders have been con-
vened in accordance with the Articles of
Association.
3. Appointment of a new Member of the Super-
visory Board.
Following the resignation of Mr. L.E.J.G. Davin,
the candidates are:
1. Mr. J. Lambert, Brussels
2. Mr. G. van den Ruit, Brussels
4. Any other business.
5. Close.

The Interim Accounts for the six months to 31st
December, 1975, will be available free of charge
at the office of the Company, Herengracht 548,
Amsterdam, and at the offices of:

Bank Mees & Hope NV, in Amsterdam
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A., in Brussels
Banque de Neufchatel, Schumacher, Mallet,
in Paris
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, in London
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale,
in Düsseldorf

Shareholders who wish to attend this Meeting,
have to lodge their shares with one of the above
mentioned banks at least three days before the
meeting, against delivery of a receipt which will
serve as ticket of admission to the meeting.

THE BOARD OF MANAGING DIRECTORS

Amsterdam, 7th April, 1976.

Market Summaries

April 9, 1976

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Price	Change
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00

Volume (in millions)

Symbol	Volume
Am Tel Tel	149.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00

Now Jones Averages

Symbol	Price	Change
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00

Standard & Poor's

Symbol	Price	Change
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00

NYSE Index

Symbol	Price	Change
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Price	Change
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00

American Most Active

Symbol	Price	Change
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00

European Markets

Symbol	Price	Change
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00

Brussels

Symbol	Price	Change
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00

Milan

Symbol	Price	Change
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00

Frankfurt

Symbol	Price	Change
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00

Paris

Symbol	Price	Change
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00

London

Symbol	Price	Change
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00

Zurich

Symbol	Price	Change
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices April 9, 1976

Symbol	Price	Change
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00

Enrocurrency

Symbol	Price	Change
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00

International

Symbol	Price	Change
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00
Am Tel Tel	149.00	+1.00

Stock Indexes

Symbol	Price	Change
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EASTERTIDE—By Robert Roop

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Czech Ice Hockey Team Shuts Out Poles



Player Matljev tries to bring puck past Poland's Skweczyk in hockey contest.

Stanley Cup Playoffs

Flames in Quarterfinals

OVER, April 9 (UPI).—The New York Islanders, who were the only two to win over Vancouver this year, coupled with the 5-3 triumph Tuesday night to give the Islanders a 3-1 victory over the Canucks and a tie in the Stanley Cup quarterfinals.

Bob Berry dug the puck out of a scramble by Flames net and poked it into the goal to give the Islanders a 1-0 lead in the third round. Dennis Verreault scored the puck for the Islanders in the third round.

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BA Playoff

ILLINOIS, April 9 (UPI).—Kentucky's Artis Gilmore, who was the top scorer in the NBA playoffs, led the Kentucky Colonels to a 1-0 victory over the Los Angeles Lakers in the first round of the NBA playoffs.

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After Poland Tops Russia

KATOWICE, Poland, April 9 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia resoundingly defeated Poland, 12-0, tonight to strengthen its position as the leading team on the second day of the three-week World Ice Hockey Championships.

In its first match yesterday, Czechoslovakia—second favorite to the Soviet Union in the tournament—scored a 10-0 victory over East Germany.

But the Poles, after causing a sensational upset with a 4-4 victory over the Soviet Union in their first match, seemed to have lost their stamina and were equal opponents to the Czechs only in the first period.

By the end of the second period, Czechoslovakia had already notched a 4-0 lead.

Poland's coach Josef Kurek changed his tired goalie, Andrzej Tkacz—who performed wonders the previous day—in the third period for Henryk Wojtynek.

With the Polish defense visibly weakened, the Czechs immediately increased the speed of the game, and gave the host team a scoring lesson by homing the puck on an average of every two minutes. Wojtynek could be blamed for letting by at least six of the eight goals in the last period.

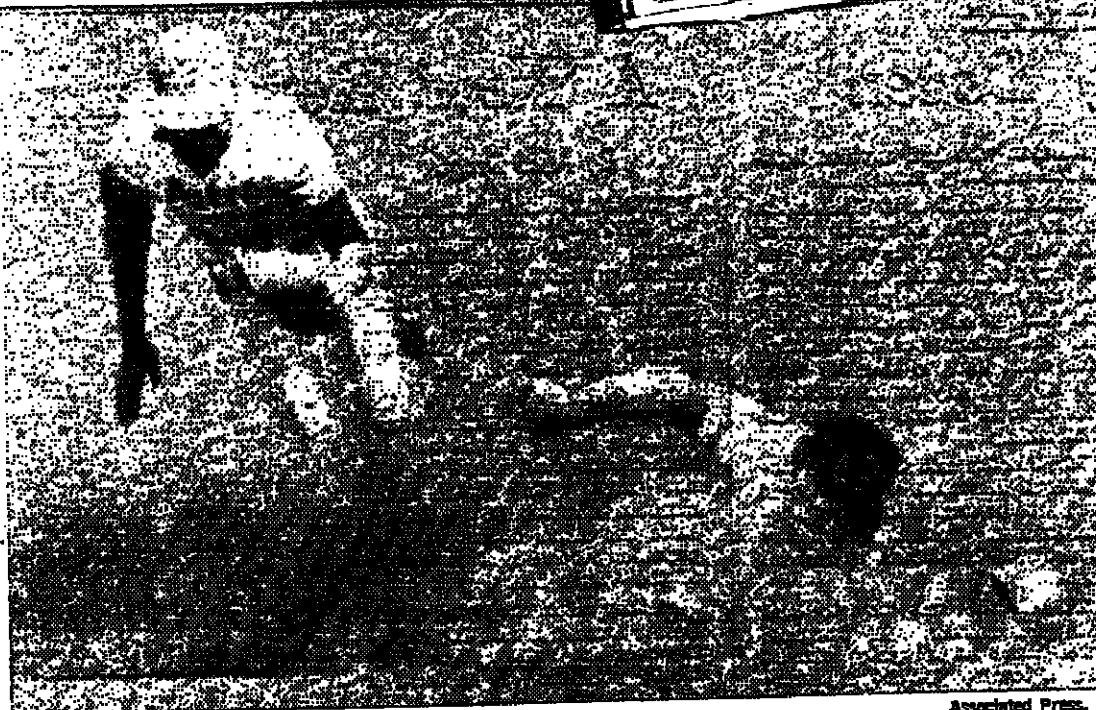
The Poles went down to the Russians, 1-4, during the Innsbruck Olympic Games, and spectators here considered last night's match a mere formality.

But the hosts of the eight-team tournament left the onlookers speechless when they got the opening goal in the 9th minute with a deft shot from Mieczyslaw Jasicki. Then they showed they meant it with Ryszard Nowinski slamming home the puck again in the 14th minute.

The Soviet Union, determined to recover, hurried into the second period with Boris Mikhajlov scoring in the 21st. But the host team responded with Jasicki scoring only three minutes later.

The champions were visibly harassed in the face of a collective onslaught and good body checking from the Poles, but got a retaliatory second goal in the 26th minute from Aleksander Jakushev.

But their playing had deteriorated and rough tactics resulted in some of the Russian players being sent to the penalty box.



Reds' Pete Rose is out in force play completed by Astros' second baseman Larry Milbourne.

In 23d Season

Aaron Optimistic About Final Year

MILWAUKEE, April 9 (UPI).—Henry Aaron, now 42 and in need of reading glasses, started his 23d and final big league season yesterday with the Milwaukee Brewers. He hopes it turns out a lot better than last year.

"Last year was a waste," says baseball's all-time home-run king. "and I hope 1976 will be an improvement. No matter how it turns out, though, it's going to be my last one."

Aaron had 465 at-bats with the Brewers in 1975 and he batted only .234 while hitting 12 homers and driving in 60 runs. He feels he should have done better and this spring he worked long and hard in Arizona to get himself ready.

"A short spring training doesn't help someone like me," he says. "I need more time than the kids to get ready."

Aaron, whose home-run record now is at 733, would like to make it a nice, round 750 by the end of 1976. It's not that he thinks anyone can beat his mark, but he would like to extend it as far as possible.

The homer mark isn't the only one Aaron holds. While he considers 1975 a wasted year, he set the record for most runs batted in lifetime (2,262), and extended his records for most games life-

time (2,113), most seasons of 100 or more games (22), most plate appearances lifetime (13,693), most at-bats lifetime (12,693), most extra base hits lifetime (1,459), most total bases lifetime (8,756), most sacrifice flies lifetime (110) and most intentional walks lifetime (229).

Naturally, he can extend all of those records this year, but Aaron says he doesn't feel he needs to do anything more to set his place in baseball history.

"As long as I can go up there and hit I feel I can contribute something to the team," he says. "This is a good team with a lot of spirit, a lot of good young players and a manager who seems to be able to communicate with everyone. That's a pretty good formula for success."

Aaron feels a lot better going into this season than he did last year—his first with the Brewers. "I was changing leagues then, and it was almost like starting a new career, even though I had played a lot of years in Milwaukee before with the Braves."

Aaron recalls, "As the years go by, it gets tougher to study pitchers, but you have to do it to give yourself a chance. The pitcher still dominates the game and he's the man you have to beat."

Aaron says he has been using reading glasses for two years now but that he doesn't need glasses to play baseball.

Seeing the Ball

"I wouldn't be telling the truth if I said I still see the ball as good as I used to," he says, "but I see it good enough to hit it. I remember when I was a lot younger, I could pick up the rotation on the ball the instant it left the pitcher's hand. Of course, I can't do that now, but I pick it up soon enough to hit it, so in that respect I don't need glasses."

Aaron says he has absolutely no desire to be a manager and that after he steps down as a player this year he will move into the Brewers front office.

"I'm not sure exactly what I want to do as yet," he says, "but managing is not on my mind in any way. I simply have no interest along those lines."

Case Defeats Vilas in South African WCT

JOHANNESBURG, April 9 (UPI).—Australian Ross Case eliminated top-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina yesterday in the biggest upset so far of the World Championship Tennis Tournament here.

Case, in a 2 1/2-hour battle before a cheering crowd of more than 6,000, won 4-6, 7-6, 7-4. The Australian, 24, played like a Trojan, the game of his life, said tournament director Owen Williams. Case won the support of the South African crowd, applauding the underdog from the start and eventually upsetting the Argentinian.

In the first set, Vilas, not as sharp as when he beat Marty Riessen of the United States Wednesday, cruised to a 6-4 victory with one service break. In the second set, games went to 6-6 without service break and the tiebreaker went to Case, 7-3, after he pulled off two aces and Vilas double-faulted.

Vilas broke serve in the second game of the final set to lead, 2-0. Determination, and an incredible passing shot and a smash put Case back to 2-1. He then held serve to make it 2-2. Vilas changed tactics in the fifth game, on his serve, and attacked the net to leave the Australian flat-footed.

The Argentinian briefly looked like the aggressive player who defeated Riessen in the first round.

By the 12th game, Case, troubled by cramps, caved after holding Vilas and the score went again to 6-6.

In the tiebreaker, Case raced to a 3-0 and then a 4-0 lead. Vilas protested at crowd interference. The umpire agreed and called for a let two, which the crowd booed. The score was pulled back to 3-0 and Vilas pulled up to make it 3-2. To prolonged cheers, Case pulled off two aces and made it 5-2 and he won the tiebreaker, 7-4, and the set, 7-6, to give him the match and a place in the semifinals.

Orioles Beat Red Sox, 1-0, On 2 Errors

BALTIMORE, April 9 (UPI).—Jim Palmer, the 1975 American League Cy Young Award winner, outduelled Ferguson Jenkins today and, with relief help from Dyer Miller, pitched the Baltimore Orioles to a 1-0 triumph over the defending league champion Boston Red Sox in the opening game of the season for both teams.

Palmer, allowing just six hits in eight innings of work, recorded his third straight opening day victory. Jenkins, starting an opening day game for the ninth straight year, allowed only three hits in a route-going performance but was victimized by a pair of errors in the fourth inning which led to the Orioles' only run.

With one out in the fourth, Lee May reached first base on shortstop Rick Burleson's throwing error and raced to third base when Bobby Grich singled to center. May scored when outfielder Fred Lynn's throw skipped past third baseman Rico Petrocelli for an error.

Rolls 11, Astros 5 (UPI).—The world champion Cincinnati Reds got 15 hits yesterday and whipped the Houston Astros, 11-5, in the National League opener.

Tony Perez batted in four runs, while Pete Rose and George Foster added two RBI apiece to lead the Cincinnati onslaught against six Houston pitchers.

Rose and Joe Morgan collected three hits each. Houston got 11 hits, including a two-run homer by Cesar Cedeno and a solo shot by Bob Watson, but the Astros also committed four errors to help the Reds.

Cincinnati opened with three runs in the second inning and broke the game open with a five-run outburst in the sixth inning. Starting pitcher Gary Nolan got the victory but needed relief help from Pedro Borbon in the sixth inning. Houston starter J.R. Richard, who lasted four innings, suffered the defeat.

Messerschmidt Still Free (UPI).—Former pitcher Andy Messerschmidt made a big yesterday to rejoin his first major league club, the California Angels, but discussions were discontinued after daylong talks, the Angels announced.

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